

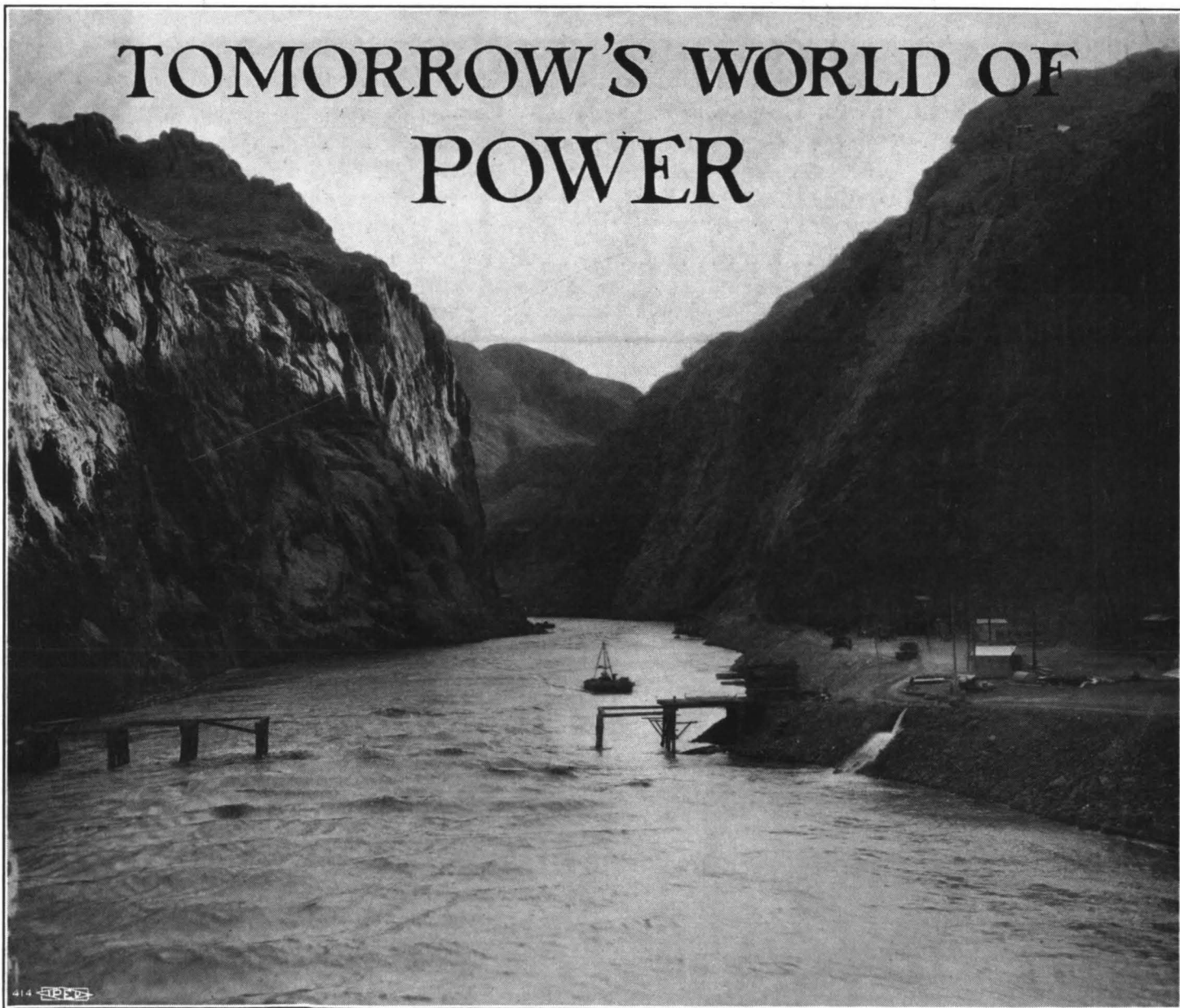
RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1935

NO. 5

TOMORROW'S WORLD OF POWER



A Life Insurance Week Check-Up

May 13-18, 1935



Life insurance companies throughout the country are celebrating "Life Insurance Week", calling the attention of all persons to the advisability of an immediate check-up of the life insurance they now carry, and a check-up of their further needs.

The main idea is that **"The sooner you plan your future, the better your future will be."**

This means **you**, as well as your neighbor; and the sooner you begin your check-up of what you have and what you need, the sooner you can complete your plans for protection for the future.

It may be that you need to increase your estate by a few thousands of dollars in life insurance, and will think it wise to arrange for payment of the amount monthly over a period of years to your beneficiaries; and this can easily be done.

Perhaps your own future finances are your most important need, in which case we suggest an endowment policy giving you the money yourself at say age 65, or a Retirement Income Bond which will give you a definite income for your life.

The earlier you begin to provide for your life insurance needs, the smaller your payments will have to be.

There can be no better time than now, during Life Insurance Week, to make your check-up; and as soon as the check-up shows you what you need, your plans should be completed and the insurance protection obtained.

We will gladly assist in your check-up and then in the completion of your plans for life insurance.

REMEMBER LIFE INSURANCE WEEK, MAY 13-18



Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company)

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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Magazine Chat

The instant reaction of readers of our publication to Julius Bloch's interesting canvas "The Striker" suggests that the artist has touched the nerve of feeling in the labor movement. (See frontispiece April issue.) The painting captured the social meaning of strikes in the personage of the vigorous, manly, powerful figure of the worker.

Not the least interesting of the comments received by this Journal in regard to this painting and the relationship of labor to art, came from the artist himself. He was good enough to write us expressing appreciation for the words appended to the painting describing its purport. Mr. Bloch says:

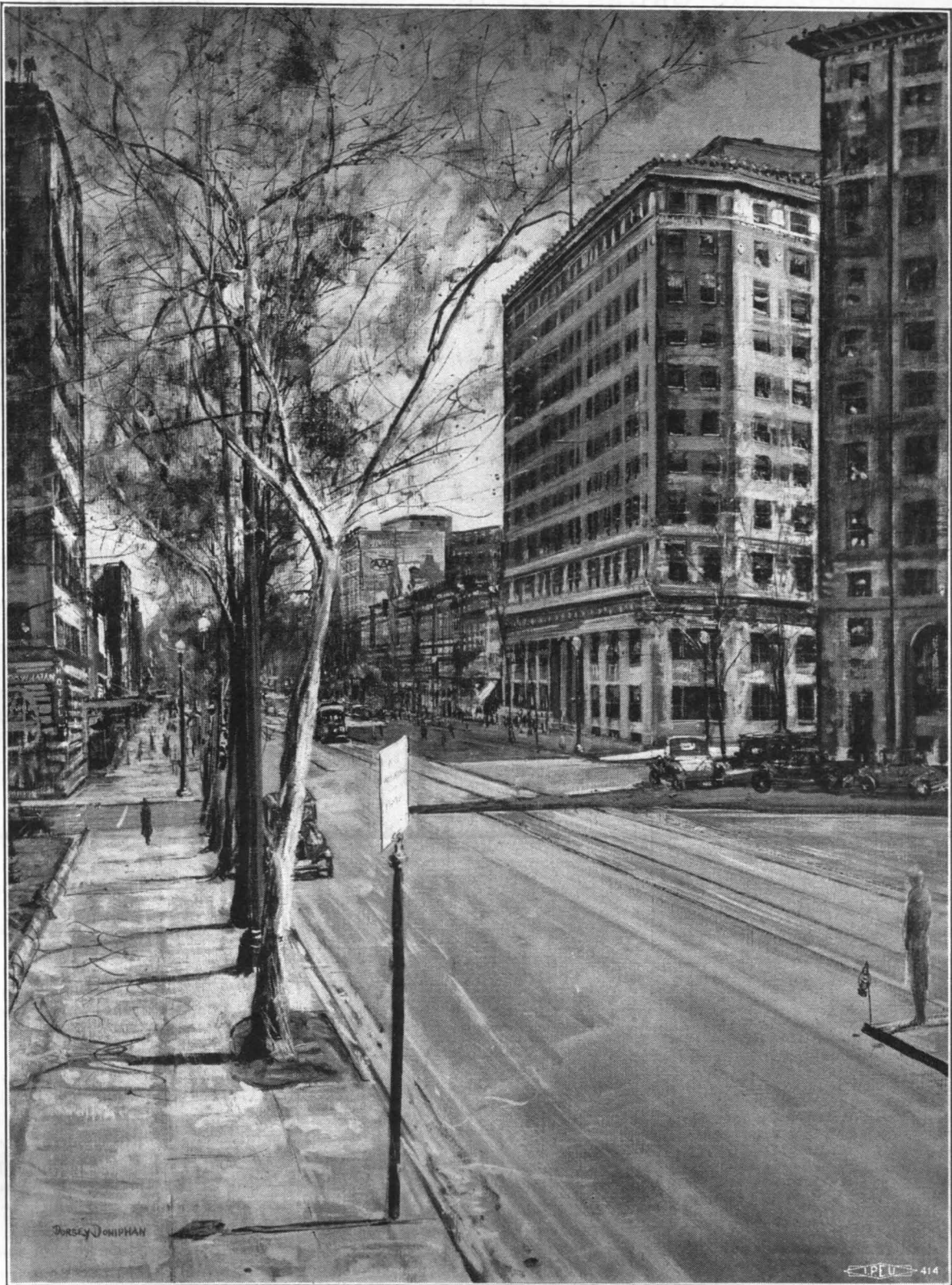
"Below the picture is an extraordinary statement, very concise, but amounting to an analysis of the character of the subject, and of the artist's conception of his problem in this case. The forcefulness of these printed words is overwhelming. They make a perfect word-picture of just exactly what I tried to put on the canvas."

Here for a moment, therefore, two great traditions of thought met and blended; namely, the creative side of labor and the creative side of art.

Then Mr. Bloch goes on in his charming letter with some very profound and satisfying words which we take delight in reproducing here. He continues:

"This picture was painted as a tribute to all American workmen, by one who lives in their midst, closely attached to them by that love of life and the right to live it fully as human beings which makes all men brothers."

This is about as good a putting of the idealism that lies within the labor movement as any we have recently seen. It suggests the fine phrase of Edwin Markham, "Bread, beauty and brotherhood."



Courtesy of 14th Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings, Corcoran Gallery, Washington.

EIGHTEENTH STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

By
DORSEY DONIPHAN



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1935

NO. 5

Electricity as Common as Water in U. S.

I.

STEINMETZ, who succeeded in preserving his individuality and his social views despite the pervasive force of corporation politics with which he was habitually surrounded, made a number of predictions more than a score of years ago. One was of the 30-hour week and another was of "electricity as common as water." To be sure the two predictions, short hours and universality of power, hang together. It now appears certain that both prophecies of the Wizard of Schenectady are likely to be fulfilled and surpassed in the period that lies ahead for these United States.

The interesting thing about tomorrow's world of power is the faith which all groups and types of people have in it. The private electric utilities have no doubt that the future belongs to electricity in this country. The groups in Washington and Knoxville who are guiding the destinies of publicly operated power developments also appear certain that the future belongs to electricity. The workers, through their union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have had and continue to have all faith in the future of power, and there seems to be a tremendous drive from consumers all over the United States through their representatives in Congress for the building of a new kind of world through making electricity as common as water.

The private utilities present their case in the *Electrical World* for March 30, 1935. This is a much augmented number of 300 pages, with statistical tables, charts and illustrations, purporting to show the ability of private companies to employ 1,000,000 men and add a billion dollars a year to payrolls. Business is conceived in terms of markets. It visualizes a market of

\$1,690,000,000 for new apparatus and wiring for the home.

\$484,770 for rural electrification.

\$199,600 for industrial expansion.

\$1,260,000,000 in the transportation business.

\$45,000,000 in commercial field.

\$124,000,000 in the lighting of roadways and other public thoroughfares.

One of the interesting features of this number is a map showing six great super-power systems already set up in the United States under private sponsorship. This map is headed "We have six or more grids like the British grid."

The private electric utilities are pre-

This goal appears to be sought independently by several groups. Deep impulse from people's representatives. Many bills introduced. Economy of abundance again suggested.

paring a new attitude toward their responsibilities as big business enterprises in this number. They list what they call "some social contributions of the electrical industry."

"Retarding discharge of employees in durable-goods industries during early depression by large expenditures for utility system improvement.

"Free consulting service to commercial and industrial organizations on methods of effecting economies so less loss or more profits are realized.

"Co-operation with farm organizations and agricultural colleges to solve some farm problems by electricity.

"Building up commercially backward sections by helping local Chambers of Commerce attract new industries.

"Reducing traffic hazards and discouraging crime by encouraging better street and highway lighting.

"Saving eyesight, reducing headaches, minimizing hazards in the home, school, office and industry with better lighting.

"Stimulating merchants' sales by better show-window and show-case lighting and by illumination aids to selection of goods.

"Flood control greatly aided by hydro-plant dams that store and release water gradually and by reforestation that retards run off and soil erosion.

"Removing limitations to locations of factories, so far as power is concerned, permitting industries to establish branch plants in economic areas.

"Reducing smoke-pollution of air by supplanting multitude of individual fuel-burning plants in office buildings, factories, etc., with electric service and by making possible electrification of railroad terminals and tunnels.

"Beautifying shores of hydro-plant storage ponds by reforestation for camping, vacations and parks.

"Stimulating civic pride by attractive substations and floodlighting buildings, parks and shrubbery at night.

"Home-service aids to housewives on

preparing meals, cooking and beautifying the home with artistic yet utilitarian applications of light.

"First-aid assistance given to public in cases of asphyxiation, water-immersion, etc., by utility employees trained in prone-pressure resuscitation."

II.

In contrast to this picture we have the ever-growing interest of local regions in the development of water power along the lines set up by the Tennessee Valley Authority. To date not less than 23 bills have been introduced in the United States Congress looking to the development of rivers and waterways that release millions of electric horsepower and electrical energy:

Bills Listed

H. R. 4685—A Bill to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the upper Mississippi River; to provide for reforestation and the use of marginal lands in, and for the agricultural and industrial development of, the upper Mississippi River Basin; to provide for the restoration and preservation of the water level, and for the development of electrical power, in the upper Mississippi Basin, and for other purposes. S. 98, H. R. 4683, H. R. 4684 are similar to this.

S. 2284—A Bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 by including the Cumberland River and its basin within the provisions of the Act, and for other purposes.

H. R. 7048—A Bill for the improvement of the Youghiogheny River Watershed, Pennsylvania, beginning at McKeesport, to provide flood control, and to encourage agricultural, industrial, and economic development.

S. 2135—A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley; to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes," approved May 18, 1933. H. R. 6284 and H. R. 6364 are similar to this.

S. 869—A Bill to improve the navigability of the Columbia River and its trib-

utaries; to provide for the flood control of the Columbia River and its tributaries; to provide for reforestation and the use of marginal lands in the Columbia River Basin; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of the Columbia River Basin; to provide for the irrigation of lands in the Columbia River Basin; to provide for the development of electrical power in the Columbia River Basin; and for other purposes.

H. R. 3609—A Bill to improve the navigability of the Arkansas River, Red River, Ouachita River, and White River, to provide for the flood control of the Mississippi River and the Arkansas, Red, Ouachita, and White Rivers, and to provide for reforestation and the use of marginal lands; for the agricultural and industrial development; for the irrigation of lands; for the restoration and preservation of the water level, and for the development of electrical power in the Arkansas, Red, Ouachita, and White River Valleys, and for other purposes.

H. R. 4128—A Bill to improve navigation and to control destructive flood waters on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in the State of California; to aid and improve agriculture and industrial development within said river basins, and for other purposes. H. R. 4122 and H. R. 5429 are similar to this.

H. R. 4241—A Bill to provide for the flood control of the Mississippi River and the Missouri River; to provide for reforestation and the use of marginal lands in the Missouri Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of the Mississippi Valley and the Missouri Valley; to provide for the restoration and preservation of the water level in the Missouri Valley; to provide for the flood control of the Missouri River and the Mississippi River; to improve the navigability of the Missouri River where feasible; to provide for the development

of electrical power in the Missouri Valley, and for other purposes.

H. R. 4676—A Bill to extend the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to the Tombigbee River and Bear Creek Basins.

H. R. 6793—A Bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933.

H. R. 6091—A Bill to control destructive flood waters on the American side of the Rio Grande in the State of Texas, to aid and improve agriculture and industrial development within said river basin, and for other purposes.

H. R. 4979—A Bill to insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, and to promote the general welfare of the United States by improving the navigability, controlling the flood waters, and eliminating the pollution of the Connecticut River and its tributaries; by providing for the development and improvement of forest reserves, recreational grounds, parks and highways, and the preservation of wildlife; by promoting agriculture and industry, and by producing electrical energy for interstate transmission, and also by providing healthy water supplies; and for the relief of unemployment among the people in the Connecticut River Valley and neighborhood; and further, for the creation of a corporation to carry out the aforesaid.

H. R. 6233—A Bill to insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, and to promote the general welfare of the United States by improving the navigability, controlling the flood waters, and eliminating the pollution of the Merrimack River and its tributaries; by providing for the development and improvement of forest reserves, recreational grounds, parks and highways, and the preservation of wildlife; by promoting agriculture and industry and by producing electrical energy for interstate transmission, and also by providing

healthy water supplies; and for the relief of unemployment among the people in the Merrimack River Valley and neighborhood; and further, for the creation of a corporation to carry out the aforesaid.

H. R. 6198—A Bill to control flood waters to the Brazos River and its tributaries in the State of Texas, to aid and improve agriculture and industrial development within said river basin, and for other purposes.

H. R. 3622—A Bill to provide for the prevention of soil erosion, for flood control, irrigation, and for the purpose of furthering navigation and for the purpose of constructing hydroelectric plants in the areas drained by the Arkansas, White, and Red Rivers, for the purpose of marketing any electric power so generated to states, counties, municipalities, corporations and individuals and to provide for the reforestation of lands suitable therefor in the watersheds of said streams and for the purpose of protecting, preserving, promoting, and putting into use the natural resources along said streams and in the areas drained thereby and to provide for the economic and social wellbeing of people living in the watersheds of said streams, and for other purposes.

H. R. 4235—A Bill to promote the general welfare of the United States in a comprehensive plan to control destructive floods of the Wabash and White Rivers and their tributaries, to conserve the soil for erosion, build up forest reserves, preserve wildlife, increase recreational centers with cabin and cottage sites, utilize submarginal lands, expand subsistence farming, extend water navigation and commerce, produce electrical energy for interstate transmission, provide a healthy and cheaper water supply for household and irrigation purposes, and to relieve unemployment among the people.

The extent toward which the develop-

(Continued on page 225)



More great dams like the Wilson Dam will dot the country, as the world of power becomes real.

Courtesy TVA

Minnesota Presents Model Power Program

(Editor's Note: Forty-four states of the union now have state planning boards. Minnesota's board is regarded as a successful example of what boards can do for their areas.)

FACTUAL, rather than philosophical or propagandistic, is the report of the committee on electric power of the Minnesota State Planning Board recently published. Plainly the committee realized that Minnesota is not a state capable of an enormous power development. It has not the great water-power sources of Washington-Oregon or the Tennessee Valley. For steam generating plants, coal has to be shipped in. What is needed, the board indicates, is a co-ordination of power plants throughout the state, both private utilities and municipal plants, for the fullest possible use of generating capacity, under a state control body; adaptation of peat and lignite, both found in the state, as cheap fuels; encouragement of municipal generation and distribution of power; and the balancing off of municipal and private utilities for the purpose of lowering rates.

Conservative though this program may seem, it is quite possible that it may develop into state ownership, or at least a strong state control of electrical generation and distribution. There is an active movement toward municipal ownership. In a news story in the April 12, issue of the Minneapolis Labor Review, Henry G. Teigan writes:

"Last week was a bad one for the light and power companies in Minnesota. The conservative city of Hutchinson returned a majority for municipal ownership by a vote of 1,146 to 128 against. * * * A few days before the city of Glencoe in the same county had voted out the betrayers of the public interest by an equally impressive vote. * * * But that was not all. The State Supreme Court, by unanimous vote, upheld the elections at Mora and Mountain Lake at which the people had voted for the establishment of municipally owned plants. Incidentally, the court paid its respects to the performance of the light and power company that had sought to restrain the Mountain Lake people from proceeding with the construction of the plant. * * * The biggest battle ahead for the power crowd in this state is in the city of St. Paul. * * * Nearly 28,000 St. Paul voters have signed petitions asking that a special election be held for the voting of bonds for an electric plant."

The state is well sprinkled with municipal generating and distributing plants. About half of them generate their own power, while the others buy from private utilities and handle distribution only. Most of the municipal systems are located in small towns, no doubt regarded by the private utilities with their profitable strongholds in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, as too small to bother with.

One of the 44 state planning boards stresses power co-ordination as a necessity.

Nevertheless, the city owned plants are able to pay off their bonds and give their customers the advantage of lower rates.

Committee Favors Municipal Ownership

Governor Olson's state committee on electric power is heartily in favor of municipal ownership for a purely practical reason. They say municipal operation or the threat of it is necessary as a safeguard against high commercial company rates to domestic and to commercial small light and power consumers. It is recommended that legislation be passed to equalize the operating rights of the public with private interests—to even up the advantages on both sides—and let the two contestants fight it out on a rate basis.

A further disadvantage to the privately-owned utilities is that no one of them controls the state completely. The Northern States Power Company has an investment more than double that of all its competitors, nevertheless, there are six other power companies serving different areas. The total investment of private utilities, according to the Minnesota Tax Commission valuation, is \$123,733,835. With the growth of municipal operation

the disappearance of some of the small companies is possible, two of which have investments of less than a million dollars each.

Dissatisfaction is expressed with the failure of electric companies to distribute power throughout the farm areas of the state. The committee reports that approximately 88 per cent of farms in Minnesota are without electricity. This is only about half as many farms connected with central station service as the average in the United States. It is recommended that the state itself take the lead in building distributing systems for rural areas, possibly with relief funds, the system to become the property of the local district organized to co-operate in this plan, service to be rendered through agreement with a private company, or by the power district itself.

Rates Control Consumption

While domestic and commercial rates are close to the average for the United States, the committee believes that the current is too high priced for a full utilization for "desirable domestic uses," and argues that "the rates charged and their effect upon the amount of electricity used are of vital public importance."

"A high average domestic consumption represents greater home comforts, less human drudgery and often better physical and social well-being. Whereas the Minnesota average domestic rate of 5.7 cents per KWH and average domestic

(Continued on page 225)



Courtesy PWAP

The rivers once aided Minnesota's once leading industry—lumbering. Now the rivers are to aid again by generating electric energy. "A Man's Job," by Michael J. Gallagher, Lansdowne, Pa.

An Upper Mississippi Valley Authority

THE demand of people for water power development is exemplified by S. 98, a bill to improve the navigability and to provide for flood control of the Upper Mississippi River. The bill also provides for development of water power.

74TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 98

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 3 (calendar day, JANUARY 4),
1935

MR. SHIPSTEAD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A Bill

To improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Upper Mississippi River; to provide for reforestation and the use of marginal lands in, and for the agricultural and industrial development of, the Upper Mississippi River Basin; to provide for the restoration and preservation of the water level, and for the development of electrical power, in the Upper Mississippi Basin, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Upper Mississippi Valley Authority Act of 1934."

SEC. 2. For the purpose of improving the navigability and controlling the flood waters of the Upper Mississippi River, to provide for the restoration and preservation of the water level within the Upper Mississippi Basin, to provide for the development of hydroelectric energy and to improve agricultural conditions therein, there is hereby created a body corporate to be known as the "Upper Mississippi River Valley Authority" (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation") which is authorized and directed to make a study and survey of the entire Upper Mississippi River Basin, and which shall administer this Act as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. (a) The board of directors of the Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "board") shall be composed of three members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In appointing the members of the board, the President shall designate the chairman. All other officials, agents, and employees shall be designated and selected by the board.

(b) The terms of office of the members first taking office after the approval of this Act shall expire as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the sixth year, and one at the end of the ninth year, after the date of ap-

Senator Shipstead introduces bill to create an administration similar to that in Tennessee Valley. One of a great chain.

proval of this Act. A successor to a member of the board shall be appointed in the same manner as the original members and shall have a term of office expiring nine years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

(c) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

(d) Vacancies in the board so long as there shall be two members in office shall not impair the powers of the board to execute the functions of the Corporation, and two of the members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board.

(e) Each of the members of the board shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 a year, to be paid by the Corporation as current expenses. Members of the board shall be reimbursed by the Corporation for actual expenses (including traveling and subsistence expenses) incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the board by this Act. No member of said board shall, during his continuance in office, be engaged in any other business, but each member shall devote himself to the work of the Corporation.

(f) No director shall have financial interest in any public-utility corporation

engaged in the business of distributing and selling power to the public nor shall any member have any interest in any business that may be adversely affected by the success of the Corporation as a producer of electric power.

(g) The board shall direct the exercise of all the power of the Corporation.

(h) All members of the board shall be persons who profess a belief in the feasibility and wisdom of this Act.

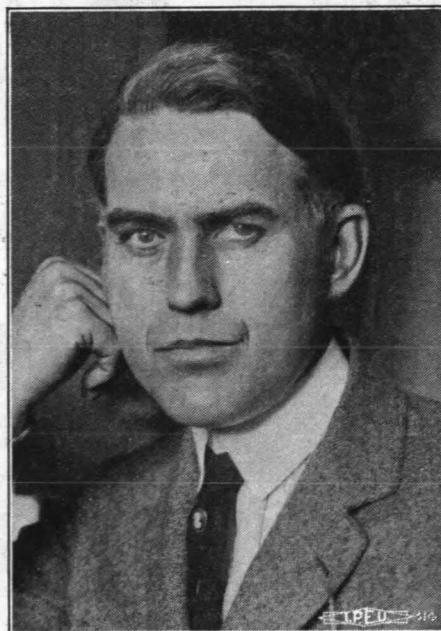
(i) The Corporation shall at all times maintain complete and accurate books of accounts.

(j) Each member of the board, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall subscribe to an oath (or affirmation) to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

(k) The board shall file with the President and with the Congress, in December of each year, a financial statement and a complete report as to the business of the Corporation covering the preceding governmental fiscal year. This report shall include an itemized statement of the cost of power at each power station, the total number of employees and the names, salaries, and duties of those receiving compensation at the rate of more than \$1,500 a year.

(l) The Comptroller General of the United States shall audit the transactions of the Corporation at such times as he shall determine, but not less frequently than once each governmental fiscal year, with personnel of his selection. In such connection he and his representatives shall have free and open access to all papers, books, records, files, accounts, plants, warehouses, offices, and all other things, property, and places belonging to or under the control of or used or employed by the Corporation, and shall be afforded full facilities for counting all cash and verifying transactions with and balances in depositories. He shall make report of each such audit in quadruplicate, one copy for the President of the United States, one for the chairman of the board, one for public inspection at the principal office of the Corporation, and the other to be retained by him for the uses of the Congress. The expenses for each such audit may be paid from moneys advanced therefor by the Corporation, or from any appropriation or appropriations for the General Accounting Office, and appropriations so used shall be reimbursed promptly by the Corporation as billed by the Comptroller General. All such audit expenses shall be charged to operating expenses of the Corporation. The Comptroller General shall make special report to the President of the United States and to the Congress of any transaction or condition found by him to be in conflict with the powers or duties intrusted to the Corporation by law.

SEC. 4 (a) The board shall, without re-



SENATOR SHIPSTEAD

(Continued on page 225)

Governor Olson Hits Company Union

C. J. McGlogan, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has received a notable letter from Governor Olson of Minnesota:

"Mr. C. J. McGlogan,
"International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
"Bremer Arcade,
"St. Paul, Minnesota.
"Dear Mr. McGlogan:

"I understand that an active movement is now under way to organize employees of the Northern States Power Company and other utility companies in this state.

"Permit me to congratulate you and others active in this endeavor. Through such organization comes whatever benefits the working class is enjoying today.

"Centuries ago men discovered the need for co-operation. Once the human intelligence grasped this fact, the Stone Age ended and civilization began. Nations today, despite the fact that they still indulge in the wasteful, futile, and insane practice of war, are evidence of what men can accomplish when they work together.

"The union idea, and I don't mean the company union, is fundamentally sound. Without it the status of labor would be pitiful. Not only has unionism helped those who are members, but it has helped all labor as well. I believe, however, that to derive the greatest benefits of unionism, it is necessary to be an active member of the union.

"Unionism has had a rocky past. An outgrowth of the European guild system, its history in the United States in all its stages has been unpleasant. Vested interests have gone to the limit in their attempts to defeat the union idea, because they knew that complete unionism meant the end of their reign of exploitation of the working man and woman. However, labor has weathered the gunfire, injunctions, and prosecution by malicious propaganda, and has built up a network of unions that form the most powerful, single organization in our country.

"The union idea received a great impulse by the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which recognizes the right of labor to organize.

"Any group of workers which refuses to take advantage of that right, in my opinion, is blind to its own welfare.

"There has not been a blacker page in American history than the treatment of workers in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The mine owners in that state practiced atrocities which would cause the feudal lords to blush. Inadequate unity and co-operation among the workers themselves was the chief reason for this long reign of terror. I believe that the day of coolie wage and bloodshed in the coal region has passed.

"Unionism not only raises the standard of wages, of working conditions, but offers other benefits in the form of homes, insurance and hospitalization. The social

In letter to Vice President McGlogan, Minnesota's executive backs drive to organize utility employees.

welfare work of the various branches of the American Federation of Labor is admirable.

"I am confident that the utility workers of Minnesota will find it to their own best interests to join together in a union organization such as is now proposed, and I want to wish you every success in your efforts.

"Sincerely yours,
"(Signed) FLOYD B. OLSON,
"Governor."

Votes Bar Company Union

Mr. Louis Stark, able labor editor of the New York Times, has uncovered important facts in connection with workers' choice of company union as contrasted with real trade unions. In the issue for April 15, Mr. Stark points out:

Except in the automobile industry, workers who have voted in elections conducted by government labor boards have favored trade unions as opposed to company unions by a vote of two to one, it was announced today by the Twentieth Century Fund, which has just completed a study of the government's relation to labor.

In the automobile industry the vote



GOVERNOR OLSON,
Minnesota.

was four to one against both trade unions and company unions and overwhelmingly for representatives unaffiliated with either group. This disparity was explained in part by the fact that elections held by the boards other than the Automobile Labor Board usually involved the question of union recognition and were held at the request of trade unions "which naturally did not ask for them unless they felt they had at least a reasonable chance of winning."

However, it was further stated that in the automobile industry the elections, held on the initiative of the Automobile Labor Board, were framed in such a way as to make voting for an organization less likely than in other board elections.

Results of all labor elections held under NIRA Labor Boards up to March 15, 1934, show that, out of 205,582 ballots cast by workers outside of the automobile industry, 138,017, or 67 per cent, were for trade unions; 61,401, or 30 per cent, voted for some form of company union, and only 5,164, or 3 per cent, endorsed individual representation or some other form of bargaining.

Auto Workers Oppose Unions

"The totals, of course, conceal the results of individual elections which, in some instances, run counter to the general trend of the group," the study pointed out.

A sharp divergence from this general trend in elections was shown in the automobile industry. With 105,000 out of 123,000 eligible workers in the Detroit area voting, only 12 per cent elected trade union and 11 per cent elected company union representation, while the great majority, 77 per cent, voted for individuals and "other" organizations.

"For example," the study explained, "the Automobile Board's notice of the nominating election in the Chevrolet forge division of General Motors Corporation stated: 'In this election each voter will nominate one person for representative of his voting district and he will also be given the opportunity, which he is free to avail of or not avail of, to indicate the group, if any, with which his name is identified.'

"In other words, the method of conducting the automobile elections did not lend itself readily to the designation of an organization as the representative. Unless the voters went to the trouble of writing in the names of organizations, their ballots were counted for individuals."

Plant Changed in Year

"The small percentage of votes for company unions or employee-representation plans in general," the report continued, "is interesting in view of the contentions made at hearings before the various boards that such agencies, where they existed, were the choice of employees. The available material unfortunately does not lend itself to a conclusive com-

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Yardstick Areas Now Develop in TVA

HOW the Tennessee Valley Authority is operating to supply electricity to consumers in an area of 100 miles radius around Wilson Dam is described in a report recently issued, in which contracts for the distribution of power made with municipalities and county associations including Tupelo, Mississippi; Athens, Alabama; and Alcorn County, Mississippi, are considered in detail. Under contracts with consumer co-operative associations and municipal governments, a schedule of resale rates to ultimate consumers is agreed upon, commonly known as the schedule of TVA rates. Whenever applied, these rates have resulted in substantial reductions in electric bills, and increase in the total use of electricity in the region, but representatives of private utilities have complained bitterly about "government subsidies" and "unfair competition."

What has happened is that residents of these communities, instead of buying electricity from a privately owned utility which might in turn be buying its power at wholesale rates from Wilson Dam, have been enabled to eliminate the utility, and operate their local distribution systems co-operatively with benefit of the wholesale power rate. Operating expenses, taxes, and other regular costs are paid from revenues, while purchase of the distributing system is financed by the TVA and paid for by the local body in a comparatively short period.

Increases in the use of electricity after the substitution of the TVA rates for the former rate schedules were as follows:

	Athens Per cent	Alcorn Per cent	Tupelo Per cent
Residential	128	81	132
Commercial	119	76	111

How bills to consumers were affected is illustrated by the example of domestic and commercial consumers in Tupelo where the introduction of TVA rates resulted in a decrease of 61.7 per cent to residential customers and 56.88 per cent to commercial users when they went into effect in February, 1934.

Low Rates Kite Consumption

This saving was not effected by municipal operation being introduced, because the city had operated its electric distribution system for several years, buying power at wholesale from the Mississippi Power Company; but was due almost entirely to the lower wholesale rate granted by the TVA. Allowing for the great increase in the use of electricity in a year's period, residents of the city of Tupelo saved \$100,000 on the cost of their electric service in 1934. Residential consumption climbed from 49 KWH per month average to 104 KWH; commercial consumption from 203 KWH to 359 KWH. For the first 11 months operating revenues were \$79,240 of which \$32,595 was paid to the TVA for power supplied. After all costs of operation, taxes, depreciation, interest and return on investment

Research Division presents factual evidence of savings to communities in power bills. Consumption leaps.

were added up, a balance to surplus of more than \$20,000 remained.

A similar result was achieved by the city of Athens, Ala., which had operated a municipal distributing system for many years, purchasing power from the Alabama Power Co. Power purchased direct from the TVA began running through the wires in this city in June, 1934, and it is estimated that citizens of this little town of 4,238 residents will save a total of \$16,000 in their yearly electric bill; or \$30,000 per year if the increased use of power is reckoned. Residential consumption rose from 51 kilowatt hours per month to 94; commercial, from 170 to 298. After deducting all operating expenses and charges, the city had left a net of \$3,335 available for new construction and contingencies. The average rate paid by the consumer of power was 2.19 cents per kilowatt hour.

Alcorn County is a particularly interesting example of how TVA fits into local distribution of electricity. Here there was no municipal plant in operation and the residents had to pay not only for the power supplied but for their distributing system. Therefore we are considering it in more detail.

In June, 1934, the Alcorn County Electric Association was formed as a co-operative distributing agency to supply electric power purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority to consumers in Alcorn County. The first report of this associa-

tion covers a six-month period from June to November, 1934. It shows a 50 per cent reduction in the electric bill of the average consumer, including domestic, industrial and commercial users, compared with charges made by the Mississippi Power Company.

That this has been achieved without any subsidy being made by the TVA to the association is shown by the balance statement of income and expense.

Properties Paid For Easily

Properties to the value of \$114,633 had been bought by the TVA from the Mississippi Power Company. These were transferred to the Alcorn County Electric Association to be paid for out of earnings and membership fees. It is true that this arrangement allows the association to pay for its distributing system on the installment plan, but an interest rate of 3½ per cent per year on unpaid balances reimburses the government for the cost of financing the project. From return achieved in its first six months of operation, the association estimates that its debt to the TVA will be paid in full by November, 1937, even if no increase in revenues should be achieved. In its first six months of operation \$20,000 of this debt was wiped out. The TVA has agreed to construct rural lines to the cost of \$125,000 which will be operated and paid for by the association in a similar manner.

During the first six months of operation, the co-operative had gross operating revenues of \$38,460 and a net income of \$14,435 after deducting all costs of operating including taxes, interest and depreciation. This net income represents more than 37 per cent of gross revenues. During this early period of operation

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Courtesy TVA

When Norris Dam is completed, more constant power will be available in the Tennessee Valley.

Labor's Friend Writes Own Life Story

TO all timid professors who can not call their cowering souls their own, we recommend for reading John R. Commons's autobiography entitled "Myself," published late in 1934 by the Macmillan Company (New York City, \$2.25). To all labor people who want to come into some vision of what this loyal friend to trade unionism has done for the movement in nearly half a century's service, we also recommend this book. John R. Commons is the scholar unafraid. He relates this story:

"Lieutenant-Governor Huber attacked me violently and demanded that I be removed from the University. My reply before the Senate was that 'I had been fired from three conservative universities and would just as soon be fired by a Progressive legislature in Wisconsin. Let us go on with the merits of the bill.' A Progressive senator said to a group of others, 'What can you do with that?' At my seventieth anniversary, shortly after, my students spoke of my 'courage,' and Governor Philip F. La Follette cited this retort of mine as an example. I took a look into my soul. It was the courage of timidity, like a rat chased into a corner. I never was courageous. I was opportunistic, but pushed into danger by experimentation. If physical scientists risk their lives in experiments why should not an economic scientist risk his job?"

This is a key to John R. Commons's personality and to his great life of service. He had courage though he questioned the fact himself, and he had a strong practical sense of organization which enabled him to reach into the community with labor union ideals. It must not be supposed that this mere professor did only professorial service. He was instrumental in shaping much of the legislation and much of the practical instruments of trade union activity during the last half-century. He was president of the National Consumers League and did service also for consumers. He brought into being much of the system of industrial relations prevalent in the clothing industry, which system has been taken as a model for the best codes of the NRA. He was offered the position of chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission under President Wilson, which place was later given to Frank P. Walsh.

While he was doing these practical and statesmanlike things he was carrying on a perfectly colossal work in scholarship, writing the most complete and important labor history ever published in the United States, writing theoretical books on economics, editing the great documen-

Professor John R. Commons pens autobiography, "Myself". Has reached ripe age. Did unique work. A scholar unafraid.

tary history of labor, and carrying on the traditional work of the American scholar. He was doing this as the incident above indicates under protest from employers' associations, under severe



JOHN R. COMMONS

criticism and under hampering conditions projected by persons who had no sympathy for labor and did not understand him.

He says in his autobiography, "I was trying to save capitalism by making it good." And he goes on to remark, "I wanted also to make trade unions as good as the best of them that I know." He must have been pushed on by some consuming fire from within which ordinary men do not have. He relates: "As I now sit at my window looking back over the 10 years of 1906 to 1915, I wonder how I found enough hours to do the variety

of things I did. I never could endure a real vacation in the woods or fishing for more than one week at a time except when I went down under a total collapse."

This book of Professor Commons's, written out of loyalty to his hundreds of students who love him and who are successfully carrying on his great work throughout the nation, contains many acute remarks that labor people will appreciate. For instance, here is a summing up of Senator La Follette's (the elder) temperament:

"LaFollette was an extreme individualist, but, at the same time, a strong trade-unionist. I figured it out that the Socialists in the legislature during those pre-war years, mainly from Milwaukee, were still following Marx instead of Berger toward the overthrow of capitalism by revolution. They wanted things to get worse before they could get better. But Debs and Berger wanted the condition of labor to get gradually better through a constitutional development of capitalistic institutions. The best 'revolutionists' are not paupers."

How does a scholar feel about his work? For after all, besides being a labor statesman, John R. Commons was a great scholar. He, more than any one person, has preserved for labor people the history of their movement in these United States since the nation's life began. This was not easy as the following incident reveals:

"We discovered from reading McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, that there had been published in New York, in 1934, a daily labor paper, *The Man*. It was said to have been the second penny daily published in this country, the first, a few months before, being *The Sun*. Nobody had seen the labor paper. McMaster quoted it from other newspapers. We put *The Man* on our finding list. Eventually, I discovered its title in the hand-written catalogue of the library of the New York Historical Society. I rushed to the librarian. He said that paper was covered up by the accumulation of 70 years of newspapers, and could not be gotten out. I found, from him, that Cornelius Vanderbilt had promised the Historical Society a new building for its archives. I visited my friend from Civic Federation days, V. Everit Macy, a donor of \$10,000 to the expenses of my labor history, and a friend of Cornelius. I asked him if he could get Cornelius to bring pressure upon the librarian. He did. The librarian put two men in overalls to work for two weeks, excavating for *The Man*. They found him. I went over the paper eagerly,

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No Shadow Boxing in Radio Fight

TAKE X City. It has 100,000 inhabitants and only one daily newspaper.

Of course there was a time when this city supported three daily newspapers, but with the change-over from personal to corporation journalism a large foreign publisher came to X City and purchased all three dailies and consolidated them into one. He dominates the field. In 1922 when radio began to take a central position in the shaping of public opinion, this publisher bought up the first local station in X City, and applied for increased power. Soon this station became one of the important links in a national network, while the other local station carried on as a one-lunger.

* * *

Here we have a typical situation in the field of public opinion in a typical American city. The press, jealous of its ability to shape public opinion, has resented the entrance of radio into its private field. It has undertaken to shut out radio from the news field and to confine it merely to entertainment. It also has undertaken to buy up, where possible, radio stations in order that it may completely dominate.

* * *

Recently an enterprising young radio person entered X City and purchased the small local station and undertook to give the large radio station owned by the publisher a race for its money. The young radio man knew radio values. He also has a local community spirit which the larger station had not manifested, but his equipment was small as compared with the network station. He could not compete with the special programs that originated in New York and other centers and came to the large station over the network, but he made up for this deficiency by making a keen local appeal and backing community enterprises, and in understanding the needs of the folks at home better than the larger station. He was not making money, however, and this, they say, is the usual experience of the 100-watt station. It is to be compared a good deal with the weekly newspaper of the home town who serves the community and often takes potatoes in return for subscription.

However, this young broadcaster saw an opportunity to increase his reve-

Grim struggle between newspapers and broadcasters goes on apace. Real issues involved.

nues by securing chain store advertising. He went to the head of the large grocery chain in X City and told him in substance that there was a good deal of opposition to chain stores among the local people because they were looked upon as foreign invasions in the field of local merchants, and he believed that they could cut down this prejudice by using his station. The chain merchants agreed and it looked as though he were going to get a contract of national dimensions. He prepared the papers and had everything arranged except the signature of the dotted line. Then something went wrong. He was called in by the head of the X City chain and informed that he could not go through with his part of the bargain because he had orders from New York and they would arouse the opposition of the pow-

erful daily newspaper, which was owned and operated by the rival broadcaster.

* * *

A few days after this disappointment, the young broadcaster was approached by the publisher to sell his 100-watt local station. He refused although he was offered a good price, and he was told that the fight was going to be to the death. He accepted the challenge.

The only daily newspaper in town, owned by his competitor, refused ever to mention his station or to list any of his programs. Thereupon he decided to enter the newspaper field via the radio. He looked around, found a bright young reporter and hired him to cover the spot news of X City. It became a cause to the young reporter—a matter of personal pride—and the two of them began to give the newspaper a run for its money. The young broadcaster had enough influence with the City Hall to get the same press favors as the daily newspaper reporters had and the young broadcaster made special preparations to take care of news.

Recently there was a bad fire in X City—the worst fire in 50 years. The radio reporter got inside the lines and pumped the broadcasting story over the 100-watt radio waves to every radio receiver in X City, beating the daily newspaper by four hours. It is said that extra newspapers describing the fire laid piled high on newsstands while the citizens of X City tuned in on the local station.

* * *

After this victory for the local station the publisher came again to the young broadcaster and made a new offer for the local station, doubling his price. By this time the young broadcaster was angry and aroused and said he would never sell out to a newspaper publisher. So the fight stands, and it has no great significance here except as it becomes typical of the situation throughout the United States. The situation is complicated by two issues: First, it is a battle generally between small stations and large networks; secondly, it is between local business and big business. Big publishers are reaching out to dominate the radio field. William Randolph Hearst, with his reactionary political views, has recently

(Continued on page 232)



Persons at receiving sets may well be interested in the behind-the-scenes struggle for control of broadcasting.

Flank Move to Militarize CCC

"THIS is a civil enterprise and will remain a civil enterprise as long as I am head of it." Thus Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, declared his policy to the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* early in the life of that important enterprise. He has consistently followed this policy and criticism, which formerly was directed against the Civilian Conservation Corps by citizens who feared militarization, has subsided. It now appears that those persons interested in using these citizen camps as training stations for soldiers have not become discouraged, that is in so far as using the camps proper as barracks; but they have not, it also appears, given up hope that these camps can be made useful recruiting stations for the military.

Those close to the President of the United States and to the management of the Civilian Conservation Corps believe that these bills will not win much favor with the Administration. Director Robert Fechner and Assistant Directors McEntee and Taylor are strongly committed to an educational rather than a military policy for these camps. The War Department is only one of the co-operating divisions within the government, and is now undertaking to gobble up the whole show.

Congressman John J. McSwain, of South Carolina, with the rank of captain, has introduced two bills into this Con-

Congressman McSwain introduces bills believed to have backing of War Department.

gress which friends of the Civilian Conservation Corps fear will militarize the camps. The first bill, designated as H. R. 5592,

(1) Authorizes short term enlistments in the regular army;

(2) the bill refers only to men 25 years of age and under who have already completed six months' service in the Civilian Conservation Corps;

(3) intensive military training under the direction of the officers and men of the regular army;

(4) creation of an officially enlisted reserve which reinlists these men of the camps with training for a period of five years;

(5) these reservists are registered with the Secretary of War and paid \$20.00 a year.

The second bill, known as H. R. 5593, authorizes enlistments of members of the Civilian Conservation Corps into the auxiliary enlisted reserve. The complete text of the bills follows:

"H. R. 5592

"A Bill to authorize short-term enlistments in the Regular Army.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized and empowered under such regulations as he may prescribe, consistent with this Act and existing provisions of law, to provide for the enlistment of such citizens of the United States not more than 25 years of age and of good moral character and with sufficient education to enable them to read and write the English language, as have completed approximately six months or more of service with the Civilian Conservation Corps, and have received an honorable discharge from such Corps, such enlistment to be for periods not less than two months nor more than six months, at the option of the person enlisting. And during such period of enlistment all such persons shall be subjected to intensive military training under the direction of officers and men of the Regular Army, and at the expiration of such terms of enlistment all such soldiers so enlisted that shall have received an honorable discharge from the United States Army may be accepted at the discretion of the Secretary of War for enlistment for a period of five years in a special organization of enlisted reservists, to be known as the 'Auxiliary Enlisted Reserve,' and upon completion of such five-year period of enlistment, may be re-enlisted in the same

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PURSUIITS OF PEACE—CONSTRUCTION—FORM THE TASKS OF CCC BOYS

Courtesy of CCC

I Ride With a Lineman's Corpse

True Stories of the Trade by JOE PIT, L. U. 568, Montreal

ANSWERING the request of Brother Frank Ormsby, I will try to the best of my ability to relate my first and last experience as a boomer in the year of 1903. I was working for the Bell Telephone Co. in Montreal and got acquainted with a professional boomer by the name of Jack Wood, who, by the way, was an able lineman and a very pleasing fellow, and unlike the majority of fellows of his kind, was a sober man.

I was completely fascinated by his tales of travel. He was often boasting of having traveled the coach from Vancouver to Halifax just by playing he was a telegraph repair man. Having learned that a 15-mile high-tension line was under construction at Barre, Vt., we drew our money from the Bell Co. and boarded a passenger train at Bonnaventure station, well stacked with money and no ticket. We had our linemen's tools and a coil of iron wire. The conductor of the train at the first call for tickets, asked us for our pass, but Jack had a hard time to explain that we had forgot our pass. At the second call he was more

**First response from our reader-writers to member's request for chronicles of the craft—throb-
bing life-stories, grim and gay.
This one not so gay.**

inquisitive as to the name of our boss and so-on. By then I was convinced that if the scheme had worked from coast to coast it would not work between Montreal and St. John, Que. Then came the brakeman who in a very suave way commenced to shoot questions as to our destination and what was wrong with the line, faster than poor Jack was able to answer, and I was more than convinced then that we were heading straight for the police station. We decided that we would jump off before the train came to a stop so we walked to the rear-end of the train and got prepared to jump as soon as the train slowed down, and before if it became necessary.

When the train slowed down the brakeman opened the door of the coach just in time to see us roll down the embankment. Needless to say, the coil of wire had jumped long before us. We picked ourselves up and Jack went hunting for information and came back with the news that a freight train would stop at 10 p. m. heading straight for our destination. We provided ourselves with a piece of wood to brace the door of the car from inside to prevent any one from opening the door from outside. The train came and after breaking the seal of several cars we found a car loaded with hardwood lumber and having a clear space about a yard wide between lumber, so we boarded the car and we braced the two doors with our piece of wood. We were in absolute darkness. I lay down on the floor to rest and poor Jack stood up, his back resting against the lumber, smoking a cigarette.

All of a sudden the train started with a terrific jerk and made the lumber bang together, pinning and killing him in-

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Back nearly half-century, soon after the union was founded, this crew built telephone lines. Front row, left to right, Hugh Kirby, Charles Pearce, Stonewall Kirby, Sam Bruner, Tom Roberts (Foreman), Tom Kelly, Joe Thompson. Back row, left to right, Gordon Norman, Lou Irvine, Jack Giles, E. E. Hoskinson, Keith, George Potts, Guy Harrison, J. E. Goldrick.—Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co., Shreveport, La.

Diagrammed Dream of Solar Power Plant

By WILLIAM BIGELOW, L. U. 18, Los Angeles

(Editor's Note—To dream big is necessary before big accomplishment. This is more than a mere dream; it shows a facile use of science as well.)

WE quote Mark Twain to the effect that "we talk a lot about the weather but do little about it." We likewise talk a lot about conserving our natural resources, and likewise do little about it. Truly enough, we are replanting our forests, but we are slashing timber in excess of our planting. We are making progress in our hydro-electric developments, but while millions of tons of water rush down from the mountains, unused, to the sea, we are rapidly burning up our precious supply of oil and coal.

In the southwestern states we have great desert wastes where the jackrabbits quit "carrying canteens" and left for greener pastures. Here the sun beats down for many months of the year, pouring billions of kilowatts of wasted energy into the already parched ground.

Our recent stratosphere explorers tell us of temperatures of 140 degrees below zero, fahrenheit, just 10 miles above our heads. Then why should we sit idly by the roadside and not take advantage of these extremes of heat and cold? Let us combine the wasted heat of the deserts with the cold of the stratosphere. Let us turn this wasted energy into electric energy in a solar-stratosphere power plant.

First we shall lay many feet of pipe in the desert, partially cover it with black sand for better heat absorbing qualities, then cover this with specially prepared glass, to draw more of the sun's heat. In conjunction with this, we may erect powerful sun glasses, to super-heat our steam to higher pressures.

Utilize Desert Heat

Through these pipes we shall pass one of the methane series of hydrocarbons, such as butane, which boils at 33 degrees fahrenheit, and being a by-product of the oil industry, is quite cheap. In the solar boiler, butane will be heated to quite high pressures, especially in the long days of the summer months when the desert sun is the hottest. After this steam has expended its energy in the turbines, it shall enter a condenser where it shall be condensed back to its liquid form by the cold of the stratosphere, thus exerting a powerful vacuum on the turbines.

But, one may ask, how are we to tap this unlimited supply of cold in the stratosphere? We shall build a tower, and in this tower shall build a pipe, U-shape, with the top forming a condenser, which shall reach to the stratosphere and return. We may at once think of the Tower of Babel and expect new languages to spring forth. But when we think of dividing two continents with the Panama Canal, of flying to the poles of the earth,

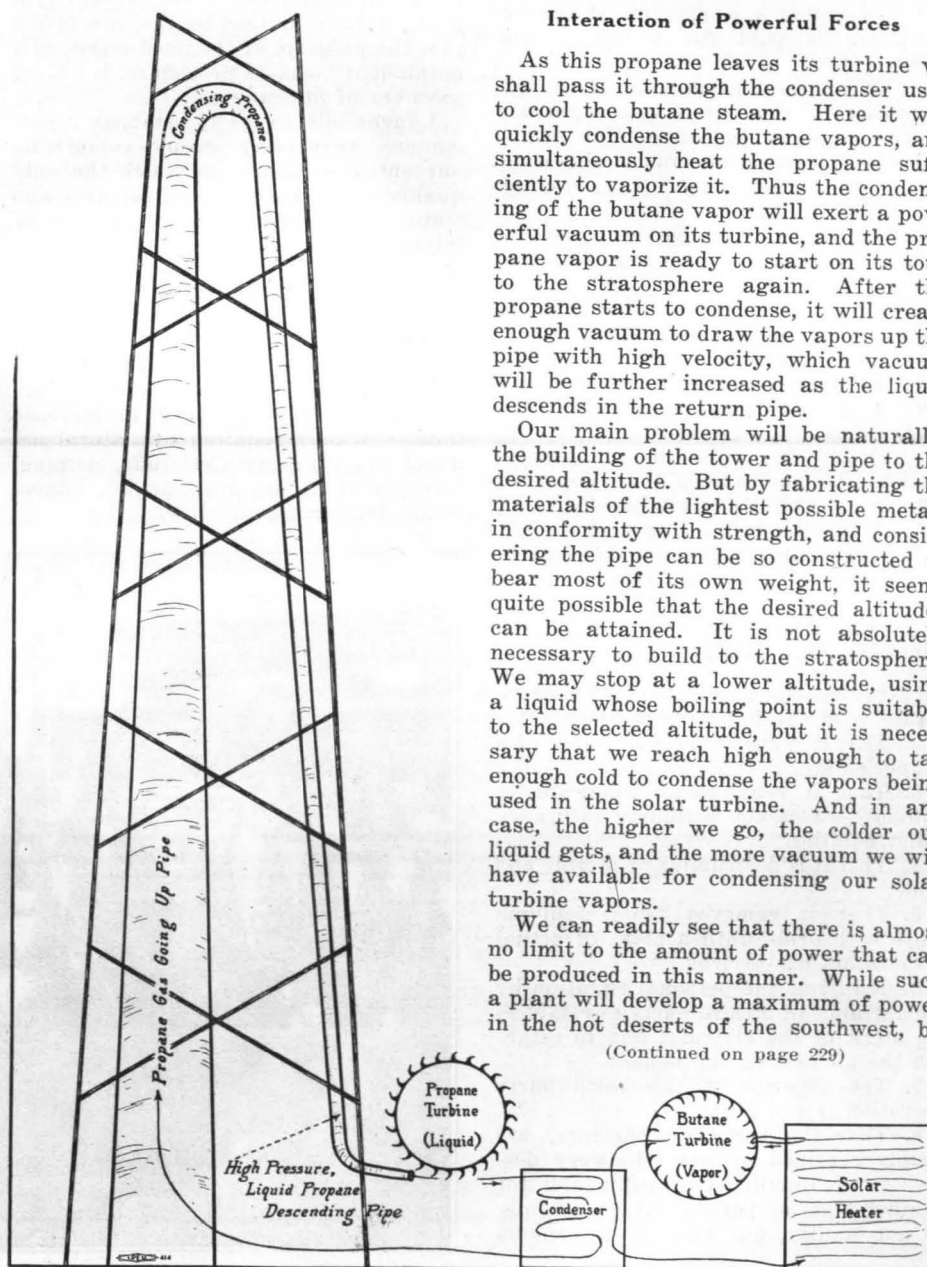
Heat from the desert shot into the stratosphere from a 10-mile tower will generate the needed energy.

and starting an exposition by the light from Arcturus, we certainly cannot consider it impossible to erect a tower a mere 10 miles into the sky. Of course, no man could work at that altitude or temperature but we could build the top first, hoist

each section up with powerful jacks, add another section, etc.

When we have our tower completed, we shall employ another of the hydro-carbons, such as propane, which boils at 49 degrees below zero, F. As this liquid will be in the gaseous state in our earthly temperatures, we may easily start it ascending to the stratosphere in the larger side of the pipe. As it ascends, it will decrease in volume until it reaches a temperature where it will condense to its liquid form. Here it will start down the other side of the pipe, which shall be insulated from our temperatures near the earth. In descending to the earth in this pipe, enormous pressures will be developed and used to turn another turbine, of the impulse type, separate from the one in which the butane is used.

~ TOWER AND PIPE ~ TO STRATOSPHERE



Interaction of Powerful Forces

As this propane leaves its turbine we shall pass it through the condenser used to cool the butane steam. Here it will quickly condense the butane vapors, and simultaneously heat the propane sufficiently to vaporize it. Thus the condensing of the butane vapor will exert a powerful vacuum on its turbine, and the propane vapor is ready to start on its tour to the stratosphere again. After the propane starts to condense, it will create enough vacuum to draw the vapors up the pipe with high velocity, which vacuum will be further increased as the liquid descends in the return pipe.

Our main problem will be naturally, the building of the tower and pipe to the desired altitude. But by fabricating the materials of the lightest possible metals in conformity with strength, and considering the pipe can be so constructed to bear most of its own weight, it seems quite possible that the desired altitudes can be attained. It is not absolutely necessary to build to the stratosphere. We may stop at a lower altitude, using a liquid whose boiling point is suitable to the selected altitude, but it is necessary that we reach high enough to tap enough cold to condense the vapors being used in the solar turbine. And in any case, the higher we go, the colder our liquid gets, and the more vacuum we will have available for condensing our solar turbine vapors.

We can readily see that there is almost no limit to the amount of power that can be produced in this manner. While such a plant will develop a maximum of power in the hot deserts of the southwest, by

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Idle Wages vs. Public Works: A Contrast

By FISKE O'FALLON*, L. U. No. 3, New York City

FOR many months I have been watching the actual operation of the present system of relief and its effects upon the workers, their families, their jobs, their minds and their souls, and I have reached some very definite conclusions in regard to the present system of relief, based upon my experience, which has led me to favor what I call a system of idle wages. I am expressing this view to the readers of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* in the form of a brief for and against the two methods of galvanizing the sick economic system into relief.

Against Work Program

The work program, I contend, is wasteful, not accomplishing its purpose:

1. Too small a proportion of the expenditure is paid for wages to the worker.
2. Too large a proportion of the expenditure resolves itself into a subsidy which supports industries for which there is no natural demand at this time, which stop functioning upon cessation of subsidizing funds.
3. Too large a proportion, also, of profit is taken out in one form or another.
4. Due to preparation, the payment of wages to the idle is deferred rather than made immediate.
5. To obtain work relief requires previously qualifying on existing welfare.
6. Makes ineligible many persons qualified for and in need of employment, because of inability to qualify for relief or dole existing in the community.
7. Makes also necessary third party investigations as to eligibility.

The dole and welfare, as they are administered, are faulty:

1. In that the amount is not commensurate with the living requirements.
2. That it requires the equivalent of a pauper's oath.
3. That it requires an applicant to liquidate all assets, including insurance policy equities.
4. That it is destructive of morale and pride.
5. That it removes from applying those with pride until a point of actual desperation has arrived.
6. It injects the personal equation by the entrance of a third party to establish the merit of the claimant and to establish the amount of the benefit.
7. The expense of this third party operation is too great.
8. That the benefits, therefore, are mainly received by only the very desperate who qualify truthfully, and for another class of persons who truthfully do not qualify, but who obtain benefits

A closely-reasoned view of the "dole" based upon a worker's practical experience which challenges established principle of relief.

based on misinformation, circumvention and hiding of assets.

9. Which, therefore, leaves a class, who equitably should be eligible, not qualifying for same because of truthful statements showing assets, which, without regard to their being intangible, disqualify the applicant for consideration.

As a result of the previous statements, citing the objections to the present program, I have arrived at the conclusion that the program of the most merit, as a permanent business procedure, is one of payment of idle wages.

I favor idle wages to establish a permanent purchasing group comprising our entire citizenry, in which the only qualifications are proof of idleness and status of citizenship, or declaration of intention to do so.

For Idle Wages

1. The purchasers of this permanent purchasing group would go into the naturally proper industries in their proper volume and in their proper order of importance, and would tend to increase industries only required by natural demand (i. e., housing, foodstuffs, clothing, transportation, medical, dental, educational, leisure, travel, etc.).

The activities in these natural industries, as a result of the aforesaid, would increase employment decidedly, and in those industries where it is desirable for the increase to take place.

2. This method would obtain security for the unemployed and for the employed, whose fear of unemployment is uppermost always in their minds, and the effect on the morale and pride of the people for the better is unquestionable.

3. The amount of the idle wage rate should be commensurate with the responsibility of the individual (i. e., father, mother, husband, wife, single adult and children), after a scientific adjustment based on locality (i. e., city, first class, second class, third class, industrial, agricultural, climatic).

The idle wage to minors would be payable to their parents or guardians, and the wages to ill persons would be payable to those caring for them privately, or in the case of institutional care, to the institution. The wages paid to institutions for ill persons would subsidize the institution to the point that small supplemental subsidies only would be required for their maintenance.

4. This plan of procedure would replace the necessity for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, health insurance, and in reality accomplish the establishment of a minimum wage and shorter working hours, which is primarily the object of the NRA.

I say it would have the direct bearing on hours and wages for the reason that when idle wages are paid in an amount commensurate with the requirement in a given locality, it is natural to assume

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Hopefully Electrical Workers turn their faces toward relief or jobs.

*A nom de plume of a successful union leader.

Will Owner's Taste Offer Sales Resistance?

THE house in a package has finally arrived. Accompanied by a high-powered promotion campaign including news reels, articles in leading women's magazines, and sponsorship by prominent people, the new pre-fabricated house was set up in a big New York department store, cellophane wrappings ceremoniously torn away, and exhibited to the public. The package house, with pre-fabricated parts made up of various compositions will be made in the factory, shipped on a truck, set up on the purchaser's lot in a construction period of from two to three weeks. Designs must be carried out exactly according to plan.

"Out of the stagnation of an obsolete building industry arises, at a crucial hour, a new industry which will create new opportunities for American men and new freedom for American women. Such are the underlying, irresistible forces by which civilization progresses," according to the copy-blurb that accompanies the catalogue of American Motohomes. Prospective purchasers are advised to think of the houses as "modern packages," like automobiles.

Seven "models" are illustrated, from the three-room, garage, kitchen and bath house to the seven-room, three-bath, two-car garage sizes. It is rumored that the smallest house will sell for \$3,800, which does not include lot, excavation, or bringing sewer, water and gas pipes to the foundation. These additions raise the total cost of the dwelling, considering that it has no basement, higher than that of a similar sized house in brick or frame. Among economies in design which would lower the cost of these buildings, is the flat roof, shown on all seven "models," which drains to the center, thus crossing off the material and labor involved for guttering and spouting.

Kitchen, bathroom, laundry and heating plant are compactly arranged, ready-made, in what the corporation has dubbed "the Magic Moto-Unit," complete in a large metal cabinet, one side of which contains stove, electric refrigerator, sink, and cabinets, the other including the bathroom fixtures. The heating plant, apparently hot air with forced circulation, occupies a small space in this cabinet. Work of plumbers, steam-fitters, tile-setters, carpenters and electrical workers is superseded by the factory in this unit.

Power Placed at Center

After the "moto-unit" is set up, the house is built around it. Steel framing set into concrete footing supports composition wall panels which form the exterior and interior walls. The composition is described as a compound of concrete and asbestos, something that has been in use in building for some years as asbestos shingles. Exterior trim is of an aluminum alloy. The roof material

American manufacturers are betting Americans will want same type of houses as they do motor cars. However, machine-made houses have not yet taken hold. The labor problem involved.

is pre-fabricated, being a reinforced steel, mineral compound. The same material is used for sub-floor and covered with a finished floor consisting of sheets of hardwood fibre "exploded under great pressure and then compressed into sheets." Again, the carpenter, the roofer, the bricklayer find that their skill is not in demand.

Interior walls are made of pre-fabricated panels. No plasterers wanted. A patented wall-paper is applied directly to the panels.

According to the Federated Press the house can be erected by four carpenters working three weeks, eliminating all other trades except electricians, heating plant workers, plumbers, and masons who build the footings, and these trades will find their work more or less curtailed.

We cannot at this time estimate how much of the cost of the house, which under prevailing methods goes into the wages of skilled tradesmen and is distributed as purchasing power in the community, will be diverted by the package house into the coffers of the corporation, but the corporation intends to get as much of it as possible. The house is

designed and the set-up arranged with this object.

Skilled trades are not the only eliminations. The American Motohome would cross off the list of those directly benefited every time some one builds a house, and whose returns are distributed through the community:

1. The railroads, by shipping each "package" direct by truck.

2. The architect, by furnishing a standard design which must be conformed to.

3. The local building contractor, by sending out a company erector with each house.

4. The local building supply dealer and his truckmen.

Local financing, however, is necessary unless the purchaser can pay cash, and the fact that the corporation cannot finance these houses will effectively stop the sale in a large percentage of cases. Other serious sales disadvantages are the relatively high price range, the inflexibility of design, and the boxyness of the architecture, which looks like nothing more than a collection of cubes.

Manufacturers Financially Interested

American Motohomes is the creation of American Houses, Inc., which in turn is affiliated with Houses, Inc., a research organization established by a group of large manufacturing companies, in whose factories the various materials and fixtures will be manufactured.

Time magazine declares that inhabitants of these structures will be "living in a machine" but actually all of the conveniences enumerated so glowingly are

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Courtesy American Motohomes.
The mechanical house as it is devised at present.

Why Bankers Like the FHA

By CHARLES D. MASON, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

A BILL has just been approved by the Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives for an expansion of the Federal Housing Administration to a credit limit of \$25,000. The original bill was for \$50,000 but the Ways and Means Committee cut it in half. It will soon go to the Senate for legislation.

The original bill, which provided for \$2,000, was intended for the use of the small home owner to make repairs or modernize his home. It has met with only partial success.

FHA has provided for government form of credit. The purpose was to bring private capital out of its hole and make work for the unemployed.

While the government itself did not loan the money, it guaranteed the financiers 20 per cent of all loans made on this particular type of work with only a few stipulations.

1. That the annual income of the borrower be five times the amount of payment.

2. That it was a character loan.

3. That the discount or fee not exceed \$5 per \$100 per year.

4. That it can be paid back over a period of one to five years in monthly payments.

People say that is wonderful. Then why hasn't this form of government credit succeeded beyond our wildest dreams of success and put back to work unemployed millions of workers? First we talked to one of the officials of one of the leading financial institutions which is specializing in this particular type of loans. He is beaming and jovial. He admits that the FHA has been a god-send to him. It has put his bank on a paying basis. It has provided an outlet for the thousands of dollars which were lying dormant in the vaults. We ask for figures. He takes his first 100 loans and these are the answers:

1. That the average time for the repayment of the loan does not exceed three years.

2. That the average income of the people applying for this loan is \$2,500 per year.

3. That 20 per cent of the loans made change the property from non-income to income-bearing property.

4. That 15 per cent of the property on which loans are asked have no incumbrance at all.

5. That over 5 per cent have made prepayments ahead of time.

6. That not one payment has been defaulted on the loan.

Canvassers Have Different Story

Oh! That sounds like an era of prosperity but let's talk to the solicitor who canvassed the district. He is not so

It has turned blue into gold, but the worker's home remains unmodernized, and the small industrialist can't get money to start his factory. Where are we going?

jovial or enthusiastic. Usually he is on relief and a very much discouraged man who has neither the carfare, lunch money nor appearance for the job that he has been selected for. His answers are different. Most of the places he visits need repairs but

1. Only one out of 20 is interested because 19 can't be interested because of the following reasons:

1. No work.
2. On relief.
3. Average income of less than \$600 per year.
4. Loan is too small to make necessary repairs.
5. Cannot meet payments.
6. Have large mortgage, expecting foreclosure.
7. Application with HOLC.

2. Only one out of every 200 actually makes an application for a loan.

3. Only about one out of five that apply is accepted.

Then well might you ask how the banker succeeds in placing his loans. Usually one large financial institution takes in a district in which there are four or five FHA offices, all of which turn in their applications to the one favored financial institution. Thousands and thousands of homes badly in need of repair are represented in this district and believe you me the banker picks them. He has the cream of the crop to select from. The roof on any other can

fall in and be damned. There is no charity in finance.

(1) Why doesn't the FHA succeed in replacing the unemployed workers and (2) why should its credit be expanded?

Because it is the type of loan upon work which does employ many men. The average is:

Two carpenters	One plumber
Two painters	Two roofers
One electrician	Two masons

A total of 10 men employed for one week on the largest size loan—an average of 100 men in a district where there are 20,000 out of employment.

Small Industry Is Important

(2) Because the small industrialist who employs less than 200 men on the average, collectively employs 60 per cent of our skilled and unskilled labor. These are the institutions that are desperately in need of financial assistance and who will eventually absorb the mass of unemployed workers. Many of these small factories have standing and waiting orders which they are unable to fulfil because of

1. Lack of money to buy raw materials.
2. Lack of machinery to produce.
3. Lack of space to complete orders.
4. Lack of money to meet payrolls.

Why then can't our federal government lend a helping hand to these small industrialists who are the backbone of the nation's labor-using agencies?

An expansion of the FHA credit to \$25,000 will help. It should be \$100,000. Considering the cost to the government it would be economy. If a small factory were to borrow \$25,000, 20 per cent is guaranteed by the government, or \$5,000. If this industry puts to work five men or women for two or three years, it would save \$3,000, \$6,000 or \$9,000 that would have been thrown into

(Continued on page 221)



Courtesy PWA

The government is still struggling with the problem of eliminating slums like these.

Bad Lighting Menaces Workers' Eyes—Lives

A LARGE banking institution in the middle west occupied for many years a building so badly designed that very little natural light was admitted to the interior. In many of the rooms work had to be carried on entirely by artificial light and this, too, was quite inadequate for the needs of office employees. Near the elevator on each floor used by the office workers was a sign, "In case of eye strain see Dr. -----." So many were the cases of eye strain, sometimes resulting in permanent injury to the delicate organ, that the bank had to recognize its responsibility in forcing its employees to work under such poor conditions; but instead of improving the lighting, the method of this very respectable institution was to pay part of the cost of fitting glasses.

Eyestrain is one of the greatest hazards of indoor employment. Any office, factory, workshop or other place where employees work indoors, if it has a proper regard for the health of its workers, will furnish them with an adequate, correctly distributed supply of light. Natural light has its disadvantages as well as artificial light; glaring sunlight on a polished surface may do as much damage to sensitive eyes as the too-dim glow from a dusty lamp.

Different occupations require different amounts of light. The elevator operator, for example, may do his work with only one-tenth of the light needed by the glove worker who stitches dark leathers. Scientists have by this time arrived at a fairly scientific method of measuring the amount and diffusion of light needed in various occupations; this is the basis of the code of the American Standards Association for lighting factories, mills and other work places. In some 13 states lighting codes of varying stringency, usually to be enforced by the state Department of Labor, with a fine for violation, had been instituted by 1931. These state lighting codes, and the American Standards Association code, which is taken as a model, together with the method of measuring illumination levels, are the basis of a bulletin written by Marie Correll, of the Woman's Bureau, and published by the U. S. Department of Labor. This is titled "State Requirements for Industrial Lighting," and is Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, No. 94, price 10 cents.

What Laws Protect Workers

This bulletin is important not only to electrical workers, who should consider it a part of their technical knowledge, but also to every indoor worker, whether in office or shop, who should know just to what extent their state laws protect their health in respect to eye strain, and to what enforcement agencies complaints may be made if adequate lighting, according to their particular state code, is not furnished. If there is no lighting code in their state it will give them an

Scientific data indicates that clear correlation of illumination and eye health can be had. U. S. Department of Labor publishes bulletin.

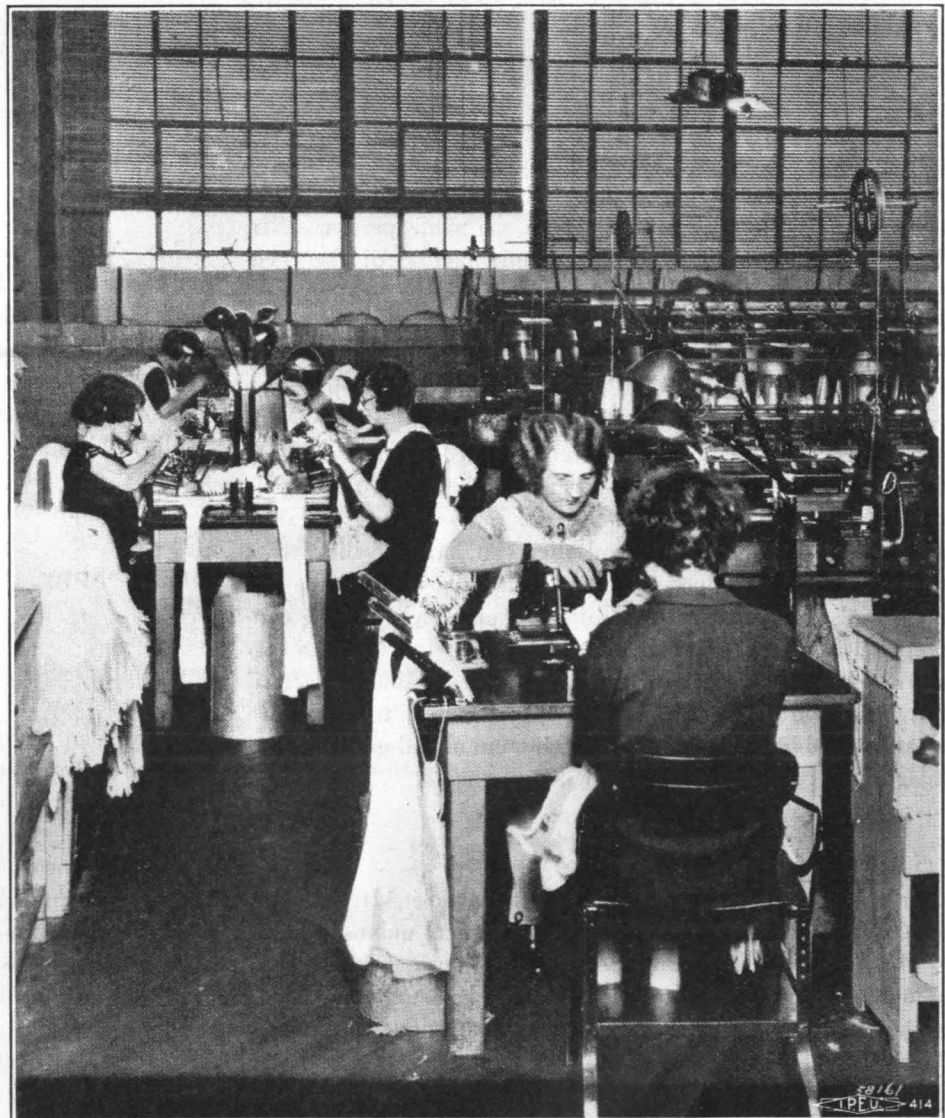
intelligent understanding for the necessity of such laws.

The survey made in connection with this bulletin indicates that the need for improving of workroom lighting and the need for legislation in respect to this, is very great. "Observation of lighting conditions in almost 300 establishments indicates that lighting is unsatisfactory in one or more respects in the majority of work places," the report states. Thirteen states have lighting codes, but only six of these states are enforcing the codes as law. Others try to induce vol-

untary compliance on the part of employers, because of the greater efficiency of workers, and the lessening of accidents resulting. The Travelers Insurance Company, in analyzing the causes of industrial accidents concluded that 18 per cent are due in part to defective vision and poor lighting; either insufficient illumination or misapplication of the illumination that results in glare, momentarily blinding the worker and obscuring the source of danger. Direct connection between defects of vision and improper illumination were traced in a study made by the United States Public Health Service of the lighting of post-offices a few years ago. And any worker who has been compelled to use his eyes at an exacting task, either in glare or in shadow, knows the resulting depression, strain, and progressive injury to the delicate optic nerves.

Research into lighting problems has been carried on in large part by the Illu-

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Courtesy Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

GOOD LIGHTING IS ESSENTIAL TO SAFETY AND HEALTH

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Mr. Morgan's Confusion of Mind

Among those who know in Washington, a question was being asked this month like this: "What has happened to Morgan?" The reference was to Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The question arose as a result of a short article carried in the Notes of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, of which institution Mr. Morgan formerly was president. The article is entitled "Company Unions."

Those who know Arthur E. Morgan best know that he is a combination of practicality and mysticism; that he has a ranging mind; he likes to explore all social questions; that he is an engineer and a philosopher in the same person. Mr. Morgan has never obstructed the unionization of the Tennessee Valley projects by real unionists and he has never so much as hinted that he has not been satisfied with the services that the unions in the Tennessee Valley projects have performed for the enterprise. Therefore, when those who know read his little article entitled "Company Unions" in the Antioch Notes, they are amazed and confounded by the confusion of mind displayed by Mr. Morgan. They find the article misinformed, almost ludicrous at times in its mixture of values and its distortion of facts, and they can hardly believe that the head of the Tennessee Valley Authority could have put his initials to this crazy quilt of labor philosophy. The conclusion, therefore, must be reached that Mr. Morgan has allowed his mystical nature to triumph over his sound practical judgment and good sense. In his efforts to feel at peace with all the world he has taken the company union and gilded it, but his guilt can not hide the rottenness underneath.

In the second paragraph of this little article Mr. Morgan speaks of "so-called company unions or vertical unions." This is Mr. Morgan's first error. Company unions are not vertical unions. They are plant unions, often departmental unions within plants, and they are never co-incident with the industry. The bosses of an industry always see to it that these men are isolated and can not reach out to their working fellows in other sections of the industry.

The second error that Mr. Morgan displays is to compare

industry to intelligent co-operative families, and to imply that employers are intelligent parents who wish to see their children, the workers, developed. This, of course, is so much pishposh. Employers look upon workers as agencies by which they can produce commodities that sell for profits, and the tragic fact is that they forget that these instruments are human beings like themselves. Making himself quite suspect, Mr. Morgan describes the company union to a "community of self-reliant men and women" as "one of the best possible methods." This is nothing more than a distortion of fact. We challenge Mr. Morgan to point to a company union in the United States that fits this description.

Quite ironically the only description of a company union contained in Mr. Morgan's article that even approaches the truth about company unions is made by indirection, by a large manufacturer whom Mr. Morgan quotes: "Most company unions," the manufacturer said, "were subterfuges of industrial autocracy intended to give appearance of sharing responsibility with workmen while in fact denying such sharing." Descent into the very depth of the ludicrous was reached by Mr. Morgan when he made the grave error of terming the well-known Baltimore & Ohio plan as an important company union experiment. For 15 years this has been Exhibit A in the field of union co-operative management where real labor unions are involved. This error alone stamps the whole article as unauthoritative.

Mr. Morgan has often professed his belief in free speech and he has followed this ideal honestly. No good citizen would wish to deprive Mr. Morgan of free speech which he so ably defends for others, but it is to be regretted that the head of a great government enterprise, where labor unions of the genuine kind function, has allowed himself to be so careless as to publish this distorted and misinformed picture of company unions.

An Unhappy Man

We saw an unhappy man today. He was once a figure of national note who ably defended labor, and who in time of the war gave up his belief in labor's cause and went over to the enemy. Today we saw him—after 15 years' interval. He was an unhappy man. Unhappiness was stamped in every line of his face and body. We said, "We were reading one of your books last night." He looked embarrassed. Of course he knew we were referring to one of his books which defended labor against the enemy. He said: "It has been a long time since I have written a book." Perhaps we were a little unkind when we said, "Is it a case of dual personality?" Then in quite a defensive way, he continued, "I still long for a social world but I don't believe that a social world can be achieved until we have an inner conversion of all people." Of course this is the old doctrine of individualism which believes that men are bad by nature and that economic and social conditions have nothing to do with shaping men's lives. When he said all this without much conviction, he sadly turned away.

Men know when they are not true to their best selves. Outsiders may not know it but the man himself knows it and he telegraphs the fact to the world by his face and posture.

Poison Press Local unions on the Pacific coast have started to discipline a publisher who has carried on a consistent and bitter attack against labor for the last few months. All of the members of these local unions have discontinued taking this particular publication. Of course this is an effective way for labor to deal with the hostile press. If a storekeeper were selling food that poisoned the human body, workers would have no obligation to go to the store and buy his food, and newspapers poisoning the human mind should be treated the same way. The move of these locals on the Pacific coast no doubt has been followed and will be followed by other locals throughout the country.

On the Move Millions of Americans have been brought to a sober consideration of a deranged economic system, under the terrific impact of a depression of cataclysmic dimensions. These millions have begun to feel and think differently about wealth, income, wages, employment, business. They have tuned their attentive ears to experiments based upon collectivism as a way out. They are not so fearful as they once were of "public ownership," "co-operation" and "labor union." This new attitude of millions marks a change, and, we think, a gain in American citizenship. The old order of predatory plutocracy, individualism and yellow-dog-gang-method of baiting labor, belong to economic barbarism. No matter what happens to the New Deal, America is on the move toward a better, newer nation.

Menace of Holding Companies Once again the people in the United States are permitted to see the capacity for large-scale propaganda operations of utility companies. They have mobilized regimented employees, Chambers of Commerce, stockholders, bondholders, and other attaches of the industry and have bombarded Congress with letters and telegrams against the Wheeler-Rayburn bill. In all the propaganda spread by these utility companies not one word is really uttered which describes the actual operation of holding companies.

Under the guise of performing certain necessary technical and research services for operating companies, the holding company milks the operating company of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This stripping of profits from the operating companies serves two purposes: It enables the holding company to pay its stockholders large dividends which they have not actually earned; and, it enables the operating company to go before the state public service commissions and claim that its profits are small and therefore its rates should be either increased or kept at present high levels.

There are scores of instances where operating companies have been grouped on paper under the direction of high-priced lawyers at five times their actual valuation, with no financial

outlay to the re-incorporators and with no real service to the subsidiary companies. It is true that operating companies can profit by certain technical information and certain interconnections. The pooling of power is necessary but this could be accomplished without benefit of the mulcting holding company while the technical advice and research could be provided by a government bureau. The holding company has taken millions of dishonorable profits from the American people without performing services for these millions. There are no more important bills before Congress than the Wheeler-Rayburn bills. They certainly should be passed without emasculation.

Labor's Rights We are not going to slip into the error of calling the Wagner Labor Disputes Act labor's Magna Charta. Nearly every bill touching upon workers' right to organize during the last 15 years has at one time or another been referred to as labor's Magna Charta. Each has in turn proved to be no Magna Charta because courts have come to the aid of employers with decisions that undermined the legislature's enactment.

On the other hand, we don't think it is wise to take the position of some labor thinkers that labor unions do not need the protection of law but only need to seize their rights on the industrial field by strike methods and protect their rights by economic strength alone. There is no sense in trying to arraign government as well as employers against labor unions, when the clear mandate of the United States Constitution permits organization and encourages collective bargaining.

The Wagner Labor Disputes Act is an important piece of legislation which should be passed as conceived and drawn by this illustrious statesman. The Act merely is a summary, as sifted through the lucid legal mind of Senator Wagner, of past legislation, court decisions and experience under NRA. It will clarify past laws, present practices, and will make it more difficult for crooked judges to distort the law in favor of crooked employers.

It has arraigned against it all the anti-union legal and financial organizations which have been built up in this country over the past 50 years, which have to their credit principally the saddling of American industry with medieval standards, wicked spy systems, company unions, strike-breaking agencies, and all the savage accoutrements that go to make up industry as visioned by James Emery and Walter Gordon Merritt, and other agitators who have found fighting labor pays millionaire wages.

In conclusion, this JOURNAL wishes to pay tribute once again to Senator Wagner for his skill, his honor and his competency.

Maxims of Oliver Wendell Holmes

"Life is an end in itself, and the only question as to whether it is worth living is whether you have had enough of it.

"The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience.

"The Constitution is an experiment as all life is an experiment.

"The word 'right' is one of the most deceptive of pit-falls—most rights are qualified."



IN DEFENSE OF BOON-DOGGING

ABOUT the middle of last month a bitter controversy racked this vast nation, consuming a great amount of space in newspapers, particularly in editorial columns, political columns, and letters-from-readers departments. To date this controversy has not resulted in anything, apparently, except the introduction of a new expression into American vocabularies: to-wit, boon-doggling. Many of the writers who used this expression did not volunteer an explanation or even an indication of its meaning, but tossed it in with a false air of carelessness, and as they usually coupled it with eurythmic dancing, ballet technique, etc., the casual newspaper reader was led to suppose that boon-doggling would be some new form of the dance.

A leading editorial in one of our eminent Wall Street papers declared that no explanation of the words was necessary, but a day or so later a more enterprising newspaper did track it down and a palpitating public was informed that the instruction in boon-doggling being given those on the relief rolls in New York (at public expense!) included the making of small articles by hand and a study of the making of small articles, the expression being coined originally by Boy Scouts. That simplified matters considerably and the public had only to consider whether Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins, when he said people who complained of the teaching of small arts and crafts to the unemployed were "too damned dumb to understand," was: 1. too impulsive; 2. wasteful and arrogant; 3. uttering a great truth.

For our part we feel that Mr. Hopkins' remark falls under the head of 3, with just a shading of 1, and we are ready to go into a hearty defense of the teaching of boon-doggling with or without urging.

What distinguishes animate from inanimate matter—that is, man from a stone—is the ceaseless desire to create, to build, to accomplish, to do. Consider the ant as he hurries about his urgent duties. Consider the oriole as he fashions his intricate nest. Consider the child, as he builds dams and digs drainage canals in the mud. Consider the man of wealth, every need provided for, but he must occupy himself in sports, business, or collecting works of art. Living matter is an eternal ferment. Consider the human body, every cell of which has its individual life, and as the nourishing juices flow through their branching canals, reaches out for its portion to absorb, renew, and release its energy.

The person who is denied an outlet for his natural desire to create and to accomplish is almost as badly off as the one who is denied food, for the inward death, while slow, is dreadful. He lives, but thwarted, stunted, mentally crippled, tortured by his ruined hopes. With some individuals this psychic pain results finally in the stolid dullness of despair; in others the reaction is expressed violently, as in suicide, domestic murder, crime. The population of institutions for the insane increases as employment decreases.

Creation Is Food

The practice of arts and crafts is not the solution for all the difficulties of the man or woman who wants to earn a living. Talents will be discovered that will enable some few to practice boon-doggling for financial profit; but in most cases the only profit will be mental and physical to each individual. Hands will regain their skill, brains will recover alertness, nerves will steady.

As we have been herded together in cities, and as production has been absorbed by machines, life has become increasingly artificial. Most of us who grew up in small towns, or on farms, have practiced an endless variety of small crafts to produce needed articles, and at the same time, for our own pleasure. We have thrilled with satisfaction at our dexterity and we have been astounded with the beauty of the work of our hands, mediocre though it might seem to others. We didn't have to go to school to learn how to make things, there was always someone in the neighborhood who was glad to show the kids how to do things, and we could pick up bits of wood, nails, rocks, and other materials for the asking. Boon-doggling came to us naturally. In city life this is not so apt to be true. The children of poor, unemployed parents will have difficulty not only in finding teachers but also in acquiring materials and tools. Children have a natural appetite for learning. They are bound to learn something, and if they cannot learn how to carve sail-boats and weave mats, they may be learning how to steal from the huckster's wagon out on the street and how to gamble on the change machine.

Those who complain about the teaching of arts and crafts, dancing, athletics and other wholesome activities, evidently take the view that government is not responsible for the welfare of its citizens—a curiously anachronistic view. Many of them include the corollary that

the citizens are not responsible to their government, either, as the actions of some of our wealthy tax-dodgers indicate. Nevertheless, though responsibility may be denied it cannot be nullified. Those who through lack of education or opportunity become maladjusted, criminal, insane, as well as those who are unable to be employed, become a burden on the whole body of citizens.

Ease For Sick Minds

Boon-doggling and similar pursuits are not a cure for the economic ills of the nation. Mr. Hopkins, we may suppose, does not believe so. They provide a welcome easement to the mind sick with worry, a pleasant activity for the fingers that would otherwise be idle. Boon-doggling is not a curative medicine, it is only a soothing drug to ease the pain until a cure is found. At the same time, the cultivation of arts and crafts is of value to the individual, because it gives him an outlet for his creative instinct that modern industry becomes increasingly less likely to give.

In a recent survey the International Labor Office at Geneva estimated that there were approximately 25,000,000 persons unemployed throughout the world, and that about one-quarter of them, or six to seven millions, are young people under 25 years of age. In the United States it was estimated, 27.6 per cent of the unemployed were between 15 and 24 years of age. The problems of unemployed young persons will receive especial consideration at the International Labor Conference next June in Geneva.

This great world-wide labor organization declares:

"The especial seriousness of this problem is to be found in the particularly unfortunate consequences of continued idleness for young people, more than for older persons. If adults, after long years of work, are not able to face the difficulties of life, on the other hand how can young people on their own resources successfully resist the demoralizing effects of prolonged unemployment?"

Their recommendations particularly stress the creation of an increased number of technical schools; the organization of vocational training centers in public employment agencies or in connection with them; the establishment of recreational centers, physical training centers, reading rooms, etc., where unemployed young persons could pass their enforced leisure time.

How Many Auxiliaries?

It is quite a disappointment to the editor of your Woman's Work page to find that auxiliary correspondence is dropping off. We are very much interested in auxiliary progress, and unless you write in we have no way of knowing what you are doing—indeed, we don't know whether your woman's group is dead or alive.

Because there is as yet no international women's auxiliary organization in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we do not have an official listing, but we would like to make up an informal list to appear on this page from time to time.

Glancing back through 1934 JOURNALS and the first four numbers of 1935, we find letters from press correspondents from auxiliaries to the following local unions:

L. U. No. 68, Denver, Colo.
L. U. No. 83, Los Angeles, Calif.
L. U. Nos. 84, 613, 632, Atlanta, Ga.
L. U. No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.
L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.
L. U. No. 304, Topeka, Kans.
L. U. No. 444, Ponca City, Okla.
L. U. No. 574, Bremerton, Wash.

Several letters we have received from wives of members of various locals, and various remarks we have noted in local union correspondence lead us to believe that there are other auxiliaries which have organized or are about to organize, but have not let us know about it.

And there are older auxiliaries that were active and flourishing not so long ago, but which have not been heard from lately.

Let's get all the numbers on the list, and let's hear from each of you. Make the June number of the JOURNAL the rally number for auxiliaries. In order to get your letter published it must reach us by the last day of the month previous to the issue in which it is to appear. For the June number we must have your letter by May 31—and be sure to leave enough time for the mail service. The first of each month is our "closing" date and we cannot send any more material to the printers for that month's issue.

Send your letters to Editor, Woman's Work, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. We have not set any word limit, but in an emergency when space is limited we must ask your permission to condense at our discretion. Tell us what you are doing—your activities, your membership campaigns, your parties, your service to the local, how you are promoting union label buying—the news that will be of interest not only to your own members but to other auxiliary members, actual and potential ones.

We can use pictures occasionally if you care to send them in—of such subjects as your picnics, Labor Day floats, parades, etc., in which the group appears.

If you have no press correspondent let

the president appoint one at once, or take the job herself, so we can have a letter for the Auxiliary Rally in June, if it is no more than a note saying, "L. U. No. — has an auxiliary, organized in —" and telling the number of members, how often you meet, when and where. Who knows but what you may have some interesting visitors if you tell them when to come to see you?

Is it possible that of the many progres-

sive Canadian locals, not one has a woman's auxiliary? We know the winters are cold, but surely they can come out of the house in the summer time! And what happened to the auxiliary that was going to be organized for L. U. No. 1, St. Louis? And a number of others we have heard about but never heard from?

We are all set for a big batch of news in June, and want to see a lot more numbers on the list.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

Home Made French Vanilla Ice Cream

By SALLY LUNN

While electric refrigerators have given us a new means of making frozen desserts, there are few of them so truly delicious as the old-time home made ice cream made in the hand-operated freezer. Ask your menfolks if they don't believe this and if they agree, then you can suggest that a little help in cracking ice and turning the freezer would be an inducement for you to try this recipe.

French Vanilla Ice Cream

1 quart milk	4 eggs
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar	1 cup double cream
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	1½ teaspoons vanilla

Heat the milk, sugar and salt in a double boiler. Beat the eggs and mix in some of the hot milk. Pour back into the double boiler and keep the water in the lower container below the boiling point and stir constantly until the custard coats the spoon.

The custard should be well cooled before being placed in the freezer. Then add the cream and vanilla, mix well, and freeze. For the freezing mixture use one part of salt to four to six parts of ice, and then turn the crank slowly during freezing. When well frozen, remove the dasher, pack the freezer with more

ice and salt, and let the cream stand an hour or more to ripen.

This ice cream is delicious served plain, but there are a variety of sauces and garnishes that combine well with vanilla ice cream, such as crushed fruit, jam, chocolate sauce or butterscotch sauce.

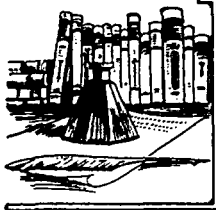
Here is my own recipe for chocolate sauce that is easy to make and inexpensive. The quantity given makes enough for four or five dishes of ice cream. It may be increased by doubling or tripling quantities of ingredients.

Chocolate Sauce

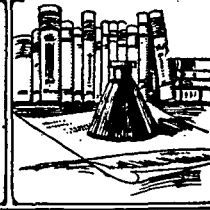
1 tablespoon corn syrup	3 tablespoons cocoa
4 tablespoons granulated sugar	

Mix well and stir in enough warm water to make a thin paste. Heat, and continue stirring until boiling point is reached. This does not need to boil more than two or three minutes, to melt the sugar. Serve while hot.

A larger quantity of this syrup may be prepared and kept in a glass jar in the refrigerator, as it will not granulate. To reheat, set the jar into a kettle of water, and bring the water to the boiling point.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

Another month added to our not-very-productive lives. When time has taken its toll we stop and ponder. I received my JOURNAL tonight and have not had much time to look it over. I do not notice where any members have received any strike benefits, and have not known of them since W. A. Jackson's time, many years back. My Washington labor paper tells me the government has cracked down on 15 chisellers. That is good—all of them are what can be called 15-cent firms. All they possess is a few thousand dollars. These men are in the way of big business. The government has cracked down on them to make an example to Wall Street and kid labor along. The U. S. Attorney General is not going to visit such embarrassing proceedings against Mellon, the steel trust and many others. The small cur dog must be killed first. When he is done away with the laws are unconstitutional. That is your New Deal. Not only by your government alone, but your international labor unions seem to be playing into the hands of government and big business.

All labor unions have too much overhead. I would propose a change to our constitution that no International Representative receive more than the lowest paid mechanic in his district. Get that change and they will attend to the wants of their locals instead of playing tag with the heads of corporations.

Tell me, Mr. Editor: Who elects or appoints our executive committee? The rank and file have had no say in the office of the International President. They fired one International President with the usual big biz announcement that he had a nervous breakdown. The executive board should tell us suckers the truth and why such action was taken. Instead of "G. O. P." tactics, we should elect our officers by vote of rank and file, as George Norris, of Nebraska, proposed. That would give the members of the Brotherhood a chance to have a little say in their affairs of the International Union executives, of which we as a membership have nothing to say. Keep on for two years more and we are going to face a grave proposition in international labor unions.

Tip Reynolds, I am amazed at your letters to the JOURNAL. Any Friday night come in to Butte, to the third floor of the Carpenters' Hall, ask to see the agreement forced on us last September 21, and your praise will turn to something else. Tip, we have known each other for many years. Come and get things from our agreement, but not accepted by the membership at large of Local No. 65.

Yes, Bachie, I knew Joe. But time seems to dull our minds. I need all my wits while on hot stuff for \$27.50 per—and the boys down town getting \$7.70 per day. Thanks to unionism of 34 years' standing, I must keep at work and pay my dues to keep a \$17-a-day mis-representative in the field.

Well, Mr. Editor, I am tired, and no doubt you can tell the rank and file that you are, too. It looks like trouble again this summer. If I am called on as per agreement I want the International Office to give me a badge

stating that I am an International Rat and am O. K. to all union men.

As Walter Winchell says: I am your Butte correspondent, and I know I am going to be disliked for this epistle.

A union man—not a card man.

R. G. WHITEHEAD.

2306 Elm St., Butte, Mont.

P.S.: Seven letters from members—L. U. Nos. 9, 1, 3, 4, 134 and 18—answered and copies sent.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

To all members, notice—Friday evening, June 7, 1935, there is to be a meeting for the nomination of officers for the ensuing two years, and you are requested to make especial effort to be there and voice your choice for the men you prefer to see in the various offices. Cortland and Fulton, N. Y., attention, let this be no cut and dried affair. It is clearly specified in our constitution that nominations are to be made from the floor. The nominees must be present, and to qualify, must have 24 months' previous good standing. Please bear this in mind, that you may govern yourselves accordingly, and come prepared to nominate a slate that will meet with your entire satisfaction.

Too often during a term regular and other members complain about the service or activities of certain officers, and wonder just why this or that individual is in office. Of course, once in office there is little done about it, but there is a time and place to register your complaint, and that time and place is at the election. In many instances the individuals who do all the complaining either absent themselves at regular elections or, if present, merely sit back like so many sphinxes, uttering not one single word pro or con on any question. As soon as the meeting adjourns, however, they'll immediately begin to voice dissatisfaction with the men elected to office.

If there be sufficient reason for existing dissatisfaction with any of the incumbent officials the proper way to handle the situation is for the members to exercise their voting privileges and put men in office of unquestionable integrity, who will afford members prompt, efficient and courteous service, as prescribed by the rules and regulations of our constitution. Need for men who answer these requirements is greater now than ever before in the history of our organization. Local Union No. 79 has established and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a linemen's union, and one which can be best maintained by capable and unselfish union officials who are willing to devote their time and energies to the best interests of your union.

Local Union No. 79 has such men, a number of whom have demonstrated their fitness for office by past performances. If certain individuals had their way, there would not be any contest for offices, but it seems much wiser to leave that decision to the membership at large when they assemble at this meeting. The hall is at 620 South Salina Street, one flight up, turn left, turn right, and take a seat. Some of you oldtimers would be a welcome sight at this gathering—so come on

—let's look at you. If you don't get a break it's your own fault. June 7 is the date.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Three questions present themselves to me about the A. F. of L.: Why do we need the federal government to pass laws exclusively for A. F. of L.? Why do we need the clause known as Section 7(a)? Why do we have to appeal and beg any business man to employ members of the A. F. of L.?

The only laws that should be sponsored by the A. F. of L. in the federal assembly are the laws pertaining to old age pensions, unemployment insurance, child labor and demanding all government jobs pay the prevailing scale in all communities.

We are told that we have 3,000,000 members in A. F. of L. Why should 3,000,000 men and women of America ask for any special privilege of any government or person? There is only one answer: The individual member will not use his power to help himself. By that I mean spend his money for articles made by members of the A. F. of L.

If a prison-made article is two cents cheaper than an article made in any free labor factory, the card man buys the cheaper article. Everybody in America knows the overall is the largest selling union made article in the world. You can buy them in all the best stores as well as the small stores. A card man has not the guts to come on the job or in the shop with a pair of non-union made overalls on. He knows everyone will look for the label. But what about shoes, socks, shirts, underwear, hats and gloves? It is a damnable outrage to walk into a hat store and have the clerk tell you that they have no union-made hats. The same applies to shoes.

If the card men of America should stop buying union-made overalls for 60 days, you would close every union shop, and they would re-open non-union.

The American business man is always looking for increased sales of his merchandise. He will change any plan to increase sales and profits. Why should the retailer, the jobber or the manufacturer worry about a contract with any branch of the A. F. of L. under present conditions? He will tell you that he has no calls for products with the union label. Until the 3,000,000 members of the A. F. of L. can attract the attention of business by their demand and purchasing power, just so long will we be in our present condition.

If a store in any city in America were to open and sell only union-made articles and every union man, woman and child and their friends bought exclusively at that store for 30 days, other stores would not let the dust lay on their floors, wanting for some of this buying power. They would put union-made articles on their shelves and advertise them in papers and by the radio.

Now there is only one way to make this plan come to pass. First, notify a dozen or more stores to place on their shelves union made articles for sale. Second, pass a by-law in each and every local union in America, whereby the local can assess each mem-

ber the difference in cost between the non-union-made article and the retail price of union made article; by-laws to read each and every person shall stand for inspection at any meeting or on job, same as he or she shows their card. Could this plan be put in effect, the manufacturer would soon be asking for a contract with the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. should come out strong with radio advertising, telling the whole country that our members will only patronize stores which handle union-made goods. All union men in America should talk and support a plan of this nature. It is the only solution for the A. F. of L. We have been trying to organize for the last 50 years, and have been slipping fast for the last six years. We are going to go backward much faster in the future unless we make a radical change in our future plans.

Now, a plan can be presented by the A. F. of L. to all locals in America to improve labor in all industrial plants. It can be done by the edict: We do not patronize your products, by order of 3,000,000 persons. For example, the daily press of April 23, 1935, stated that the Chevrolet Motor Company, in Toledo, Ohio, has shut down the plant and will refuse to meet the representatives of the auto workers local union. If this strike has been authorized by the A. F. of L., the Chevrolet Motor Company's main office should be notified by every local in America that no person would be permitted to buy a new or used car from any Chevrolet dealer in America until the trouble in Toledo, Ohio, has been settled agreeably to the auto workers of that city. This plan can be put into effect by the A. F. of L. Along with this plan, we should assess all members who should buy any product produced by the Chevrolet plant a fine of at least \$25 payable to the local union before he or she can pay any more dues. This should apply to all corporations and manufacturing companies, big or little. But no strike should be permitted to benefit from this plan unless it has complete sanction by the A. F. of L. Of course, I am talking from the building trades point of view. But the building trades organizations are the strongest and cover more lines of work.

We should notify all manufacturers in the largest to smallest cities. If the job is done by non-union labor, no union man or woman in America will buy his product. He knows he will not sell all his products to union men and women, but he will not permit his product to be boycotted by 3,000,000 buyers, either.

With a plan like this in operation for two years, the A. F. of L. would increase its membership 5,000,000. There is no use for the individual to think he can demand high wages for himself and then encourage a cheap wage for everybody else by buying the cheapest things he can find on the market.

I herewith petition our own International Officers to start a plan in our own organization and in all the A. F. of L. organizations along these lines.

J. H. CARR.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

The poet who spouted, "In the spring, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," knew absolutely nothing of the many chores that the average wife can find for hubby to do around the house at this time of the year. For instance, there are the rugs and carpets to be sent to the cleaners, the screens and window boxes to be overhauled and repainted, the winter curtains and drapes with their dam' tie-backs to be replaced with lighter weight ones for the summer, and by golly there's that cord on

READ

Radio progress in Birmingham, by L. U. No. 253.

About conditions of relief, by L. U. No. 526.

Epistle in rhyme, by L. U. No. 537.

Area agreement approved, by L. U. No. 349.

Atlantic City union town, by L. U. No. 211.

Union membership pays, by L. U. No. 214.

Have You a Union Card? by L. U. No. 353.

About democracy, by L. U. No. 348.

Face-setters every one. Valuable to all our unions are these epistles.

the vacuum cleaner that's been on the bum for the last three weeks.

But there is one pleasant job that never gets a growl—the "shedding of the heavies." Have always wondered why some long-haired day dreamer has never poetized the change to the lighter garments. What a relief!

After a dull, drab winter, the old burg has burst loose with a mild epidemic of alterations and repairs. Some of the old shacks are receiving the first coat of paint in years and others are getting new roofs and various overhauls.

Sorry to relate, there isn't a whole lot of electrical work, but it is pleasing to state that approximately 85 per cent of all the jobs, both large and small, new and old, are manned by union labor. And that is really something to brag about, with all these cheap, lousy, curb-stone, vest-pocket chiselers to bid against.

Our Easter parade was somewhat spoiled by the chill winds, cloudy skies and rain in the afternoon. It was not the colorful fashion display of former years, but the attendance was enormous and, strange as it may seem, the male participants carried off the honors for the day. There were many shades of gray tweeds and other woolen suitings while the more daring were resplendent with mid-summer "ensembles," complete from the cute little boutonniere to white flannels and white buck skin shoes. Very pleasing to the eyes, but a little too early in the season for comfort.

As it now stands, the dog racing for this summer has gone to the merry old bowwows, along with last winter's snows, thanks to a psalm-singing, hypocritical bible-back, who has set himself up as the protector of the public's morals. Last fall he contested the legality of the pari-mutual section of the dog racing act, as passed by the 1934 legislature early in the spring. The fight was carried to the state supreme court, which just recently has declared said act to be unconstitutional.

In my humble opinion, this holier-than-thou agitator should be presented with a large grindstone for a watch fob and then allow me the distinct honor and pleasure of kicking him off the end of our longest pier.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

There is no doubt in my mind that he would do an "about face" were the track promoters to slip him a few grand, but I presume that they feel like holding to that quaint old American motto, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Have not bet on any kind of a race since Ascot was shut down, and that was quite a few years ago, as any Californian can attest, but that is no reason why thousands, yea, millions, throughout this land should be deprived of their sport. The city loses \$165,000 in rental and the mechanics, all of whom are union men, stand to lose thousands more in wages, besides the track attendants who received very fair wages during the 73-day meet last season.

The article by the Hollywood Commentator was both interesting and educational, especially to those of us who only know of Hollywood and the studios from what we read in the WORKER and the newspapers. But did you ever know anyone named Murphy who wasn't regular? The first one of that name whom I can recall was a master plumber, back home in "Peory," who slipped me many a dime for running errands.

The next was a professional dealer in Reno, back in 1906 or 1907, whose right name slips the memory, but he answered to the name of "Murph" and dealt crap and roulette and, like myself, was a sucker for faro. Incidentally, he staked me to several feeds and in several of the games. Then, there was the Murphy of the Reed and Murphy regime—but why bring that up? And, of course, there was Murphy, the bartender; he was a "gra-a-and" guy. Last, but not the least, was Steve Murphy, now an ex-member of this outfit, a good "mick," even though circumstances forced him to drop his card. So, taken as a whole, the "Murphs" whom I have met have all been worthy of the name, and "fit to ride the river with."

MacKay's letter was frank to say the least—in fact, the part relating to the Duke of Toledo was brutally frank. However, on the subject of "company-ism" I heartily agree with the Watsonville scribe, and the able handling of the Jap question by "Mac" more than supports my contention that this administration should and must erect a high board fence to keep out the fast-growing influx of cheap foreign merchandise. And that goes for princes, counts, et al.

Was sorry to learn that Dukeshire was hurt, and sincerely hope that this will find him much improved. I feel that he is to be congratulated on his change of heart towards that wonderful light company in Toledo. This reminds me of the old axiom (or is it an adage?), "A wise man changeth his mind, but a fool has none to change."

What's the matter with "Tommie" Dealy? Not sick, I hope. This is the first time he has missed out in several years.

Here's hoping that Elmer, of "Zinzy," has both the fish and the "cawfee," which reminds me that I'm still hankering after that mess of catties. Since reading his April copy, I know that Ernie has held out on me in his personal of three weeks ago, wherein he mentioned the dead-ending of the Fisher Body job, but neglected the fare-thee-well party at Gus' Place. Was Annabel there? Well, I never did like beer no how, but I got a hunch that it was the thought of "peace in the home" that really was responsible for the "weary homeward" trek, shortly after Ernie's arrival. And mayhap Mrs. Barrett has another opinion regarding the company that her "Jimmie" was in on that memorable evening. (Brother, I've been "on the spot" myself, in person. And how!) My kindest personal regards to yourself

and the famous Baltimore duo, O'Malley and Gladfellow.

Yours for a wide-open town.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

In this my first letter to the JOURNAL in several months, I shall attempt to confine my remarks as much as possible to a subject that I see seldom mentioned in the columns of the paper. I have in mind the age characteristics of the membership of a local union, and I feel that what holds true in our local will, to a great extent, hold true in most railroad locals.

For purposes of making this study, 120 members' ages were taken. This, I believe, makes a composite group from which to start. All ages are included from 20 to 72 years. Let's proceed from the youngest and make it cumulative if possible.

Our first group is from 20 to 30 years, a total of	3 or 2.5%
Next is the group from 31 to 40 years, a total of	39 or 33 %
Next is the group from 41 to 50 years, a total of	41 or 34 %
Next is the group from 51 to 60 years, a total of	29 or 25 %
Next group is from 61 to 70 years, a total of	7 or 5 %
Last group from over age 70, which number a total of	1 or .5%
A total of 120 or 100 %	

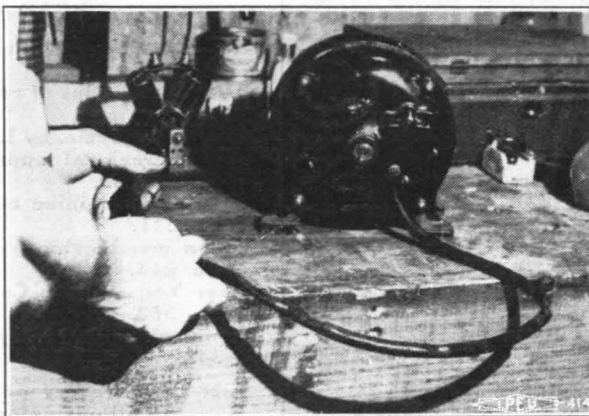
You will note that in the combined group ranging in age from 31 to 60 years total 109 members, a percentage of 92. Only two and one-half per cent is under 30 years of age, which tends to show that the extremely young man has had a poor opportunity to break in the trade. It further tends to show that men above 60 have a poor show in the game, which of course is a very good argument for our pension plan, likewise the "retirement act."

Going into these age figures a little deeper I find that only six of us out every hundred have a chance to live over 60, another argument in favor of our insurance plan. And still we go a little deeper. We find that 50 per cent of our membership is at this time about 45 years of age. This means that they have 20 years to go for our pension. In our local they will pay in these 20 years approximately \$840. Their families will receive at death \$1,000. Six of them will receive pension money from our fund. In other words, you cannot live long enough to pay in what you get out of the union.

Two-thirds of our members are between the ages of 30 and 50. This makes the average age of this group 40. You pay a total of \$10.80 per year for the insurance. If you live to be 65 you will have paid a total of \$270.00—your family gets \$1,000, so your percentage of winnings is about 400 per cent. Can you beat this? And still you have the pension to fall back on if you live beyond 65 to buy tobacco on and a sip of milk now and then.

Thirty-seven out of the 120 members, or almost a third of them, are 50 and over. These members will pay from this date on about \$630 apiece until they reach 65, at that time they pay no more; however, we are obligated to pay each one of them \$1,000 besides paying six of them pensions of various amounts. Yet I hear the story, "What do I get out of 214?"

Have I made out a case for the prosecution? Have I offered enough statistical information to prove my case, or shall I have



This picture of rubber cord attached to a small motor shows what rats and mice will do to wire insulation. This came from a dairy barn, the motor driving some dairy machinery. The chewing of the wire was done overnight and was discovered in the morning when an attempt was made to start the motor and it would not start. The motor and cord have been removed to the bench for examination and, as can be seen at the point near the hand, the strands of copper wires are severed by the sharp teeth. Contractors often tell their customers in recommending the installation of a conduit job, that metal armor is proof against rats and other damage to the wires, but we don't often see what a good job the rodents can really do to rubber, when it has no protection. This piece will be replaced by an armored cord, which it would appear should have been used in the first place.

to offer more evidence to convict the NO-BILL in this case? Understand, I have not offered one iota of evidence on the economic or legislative field—simply a straight out and out argument on pure statistical grounds relative to your age. The prosecution rests its case on these undiluted facts which cannot be successfully contradicted. Let the defense present its case.

A. M. CORAZZA.

L. U. NO. 253, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

The progress of the Birmingham radio local is very encouraging, considering the relatively short time we have been organized. The three radio broadcasting stations, namely WAPI, WBRC and WSGN (ex. WKBC) signed agreements with our men during early December. This marks the second annual contract signed by stations and radio operators. We have set December 1 as contract time for obvious reasons; however, a repetition was necessary at WSGN due to a change of lessor early in February.

We were very fortunate to have the service of Brothers O. A. Walker, International special radio field worker, also Brother G. X. Barker, International Vice President, fourth district. Serving on agreement committees were members of L. U. 253, Brothers Rufus Jones, Recording Secretary Claude M. Gray, President S. Lester Hicks, and others.

Brother "Jim" Driver, business manager for ("Narrow Backs") Wiremans Local No. 136, gave liberally of his time, and influence also. We all agree that the way Brother Walker presents contracts with "pepper and vinegar" is a wow, after a reassuring talk, emphasizing better living and working conditions, which were ours for the real, sure enough wanting for, to the extent of "sticking out for." We have each time agreements were signed, obtained some improvements in the way of pay, hours, reducing unemployment, off days, disability, sickness, overtime and construction work, minimum hours on part-time work, and also tied a few loose strings left from previous agreement. All

who served in this work deserve much praise for obtaining the several clauses of "contention" between parties. Needless to say, not all of our demands were embodied in the final agreements; but we did get similar conditions, pay and hours, etc., at all three stations, with the exception of a short-time concession at WSGN ex. WKBC to temporarily operate without studio control operator, which has since been complied with, and an operator Brother, Rufus M. Jones, re-employed.

The members of Local Union No. 253, I. B. E. W., are striving to promote themselves jobs for each and every member, full time first, secondary work to others, such as permit holders by request. This has been realized with the exception of one member, who is on half time. We regret that working conditions are not as yet such that we can look after any holders of traveling cards. Much good would be done if each local union would institute conditions by way of agreements with employers whereby those members in that immediate locality would be absorbed by employment first; since it is evident that most workers, who are permanent residents, will insist upon better working conditions in order that they and their families may share in the better things of this country.

Local Union No. 253 now has empowered our president, S. Lester Hicks, to act as business manager and to report upon his activities, which he does. Brother Hicks is allowed a wider scope of authority than he formerly was authorized to deal with, such as controversies that arise from time to time.

The radio operator members of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 253 are of the general agreement that holders of radio telephone operator third class license are jeopardizing many radio jobs and that steps should be made to secure the holders of first class radio telephone operators' licenses in so far as their present and prospective jobs. The writer is of the opinion that this end can be had, by bringing pressure to bear such that the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION would announce on a given date that, effective on a certain date, that those radio stations such as broadcast, police and fire,

aviation ground stations, marine radio telephone, transport stations would require operators holding licenses of first or second class where some now are permitted to be operated by holders of third class "tickets."

In cases where lone aircraft pilots are handling radio equipment in flight only, should third class radio telephone operators' licenses be acceptable for the operation of radio stations? Other exceptions, perhaps, where police patrolmen in scout cars and cruisers, are talking back from cars to headquarters, where the radio operator at the headquarters station and/or stations is a first or second class operator and may now be taking the responsibility for controlling a fleet of transmitters in two-way radio police systems. In such event, if policemen obtain third class licenses they may be responsible for the correct operation and compliance with federal radio laws of such portable-mobile radio stations in cars instead of the operator at the headquarters station. The commission could announce that after a certain date third class radio telephone operators' licenses would not be issued or only for the safety of the individual operator permitted to communicate under authority of same.

In short, we radio operators don't want just the "emergency" license to usurp the place that should be held only by experienced, thoroughly trained and capable men. Let's all you radio operators put some thought along occupation-creating lines, not from the angle of just to throw out men to take on others.

Municipal police radio stations are a step in the right direction, in return for added property protection, speeding up apprehension of criminals and law offenders; but also affords several worth-while occupations for radio operators that did not exist before. Birmingham Police Radio Station WPFM has a 100 per cent operation and maintenance crew, all members of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 253, which is an example of the prestige organized labor should have in municipal affairs. Brother Gordon F. Bishop has recently been employed in the maintenance and operating work of this station, having formerly been chief engineer of Radio Station WKBC, now WSGN.

Under the perseverance and institution of WPFM's chief engineer, Chadwick M. Baker, Sr., two-way or portable-mobile radio transmitters are being developed for "reply back" service from police cars, calls W4XAF and W4XAE have been assigned to the experimental stations located on Mr. Baker's car and your writer's service car respectively. The results have been very encouraging lately, although many predicted our task was very grievous.

Brother Chadwick Murray Baker, Jr., has resigned as press correspondent or agent and your writer was prevailed upon to do this paging along with Brother Albert Keiser, assistant reporter.

W. DAN HASSLER.

A Loud Editorial "No"!

We wish to utter a loud editorial "No!" and to put a firm editorial thumb down on the habit of sincere and friendly correspondents to the Journal of sending in perfectly good contributions with pen names or no names at all, or without addresses or local union numbers. We have no way of tracing these well-wishers to the Journal and no way with which to communicate with them.

The Journal respects the requests of contributors to remain anonymous or hide behind nom de plumes when their real names and addresses accompany their manuscripts.

struggle and strife, of adversity and sacrifice, have forged ahead with loyalty, good-fellowship, and the spirit of fraternity and co-operation to build our great Brotherhood to what it is today?

Is the I. B. E. W. to expose itself to the criticism of being an organization of ingrates? Are we to forget the traditions and the spirit of fraternal brotherhood of organized labor and, in an attempt to operate the organization on a cold-blooded business basis, influenced by the business standards, practices and spirit of this commercial age, treat the human members of our organization as stock commodities, discarding as obsolete, worn-out or useless, those who from age or other causes have fallen below a certain standard of efficiency?

True, we have the old age pension for those who, by hook or crook, and/or aided by sufficient fortunate circumstances, are able to retain their continuous good standing for the 20 years and survive the struggle to the age of 65. For how many is this possible? Are not the chances, for the vast majority, heavily against their being able to fulfill these conditions, in face of the present conditions of unemployment, high dues, and discrimination by industry against the older men? And incidentally \$40 a month pension is not a very handsome compensation for all the years of loyalty, of struggle and of sacrifice; but probably it is the best we can do under the circumstances—it is all we can afford to pay for—so, let us be satisfied with it. However, it would seem that there should be some method devised whereby those who are willing to loyally keep up the struggle and sacrifice should be assured of this compensation in the end, inadequate though it may seem.

Far be it from me to attempt to draft a solution for this problem. In face of the inadequacy of our knowledge of the conditions faced by the I. O., in regard to such a solution, any attempt in this direction would very likely not only be presumptuous but ludicrously futile.

Of course, there are many suggestions that come to mind, but are they practicable? For instance, lowering the pension age to 60 years would help some, if it could be done; but it would not solve the problem.

What is needed is some means of helping those members who have attained the age where they are discriminated against by industry and who have shown their good faith by a sufficiently continuous membership in the Brotherhood in good standing, while, through no fault of their own, they are un-

able to earn enough to do so for themselves, until such time as they are eligible for the pension.

How this is to be done is the big problem. And, believing that it can be solved, suggestions along this line would not only be acceptable but, we believe, would contribute to the "good and welfare" of the Brotherhood. The "Old Timers" are the "tried, trusted and proven" members of the Brotherhood. They are an asset to the organization. We can't afford to lose them.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, HAVERHILL, LOWELL, MASS.

Editor:

Friday, April 5, a reception was given to Alfred "Chappie" Griffiths, the oldest living member of our Brotherhood in Greater Lawrence. "Chappie", as he is known to our local, received a pension from the Lawrence Gas & Electric Co. on his 37th anniversary in the employ of the Lawrence Company.

John Lowe, president of Local 326, presented "Chappie" with a package containing individual presents in behalf of the members of Local 326.

"Chappie" responded very gratefully, ending with this remark, that every member of Local 326 will never forget: "If you do not remain loyal to your union, you will be sorry and I will never forgive you."

Local 19139, A. F. of L., joined hands with Local 326 in paying tribute not only to "Chappie," but to John McLeod, who has been in the employ of the company for 51 years, and to Humphrey O'Leary, 40 years in the service of the company.

The three "old timers" were the recipients of many gifts and were given a rousing send off by the members of Local 326 and Local 19139, Gas & Office Employees.

J. F. O'NEILL.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA., CAN.

Editor:

Democracy "On the Spot"

Mass psychology is capable of anything. Its latent power becomes patent when exploited by a persuasive personality, and history, always ready to repeat itself, either because one generation cannot learn from the experience of another, or because the environment of successive generations lends a different aspect to our political and economic problems, is replete with those leaders whose persuasive personalities have exalted them to demagogue proportions, surprising to themselves and to a helpless intelligentsia who so often find themselves in a hopeless minority.

If anything is wrong with our present system, then something is wrong with democracy, or, to put it another way round, if democracy is an ideal form of government, then we are not all enjoying our full share of its benefits.

"Democracy" (Greek, "demos"—people, and "kratos"—strength) means that the people are regarded as rulers. Of course, the people, as a mob, cannot rule themselves, so that power is exercised by them directly, or indirectly, by means of representative institutions. And all people are entitled to a fair representation and a fair share of the country's wealth in good times or bad.

When a minority obtains a major share of representation, democracy is a name only, and we see a nation slowly bleeding to death.

Then the time is ripe for a dictator, a new "Messiah," to lead the populace to the "flesh pots" that the minority have converted to their own use. And how he can

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

On page 75 of the February issue of the JOURNAL, there appeared a cartoon entitled, "The Social Problem," by A. G. Spalding, depicting the gap of 20 years between the employment age limit of 45 and the time of eligibility for the old age pension at 65, that should be provocative of much serious thought.

Mr. Spalding's cartoon shouts the question at us, "What is to become of the 'Old Timers'?"

Well, what is to become of the "Old Timers"—the men who, through the years of

rally the populace to his banner! With wild-brained schemes and glowing promises, he leads them pied-piper-fashion toward a golden Utopia of peace and plenty. Half-truths may sound plausible—until they are analyzed. "Five per cent of the people own 80 per cent of the wealth," he shouts, and you easily overlook the fact that 75 per cent of the population, the minors, the wives, and the vast number of dependents in homes, asylums, jails, and the armies and navies, are never credited and, under any other system, can never be credited, with any, or much, wealth.

"Interest on private capital should be abolished!" And again we forget that more capital is lost in unsound or unfortunate investments than ever comes back to the investor in interest. From Florida to the Arctic, across the width of the continent,

are monuments to millions of unwisely invested capital. The golden stream has poured from the pockets of the rich and poor, the "widows and orphans," the capitalists of democracy. Every South Sea bubble produces a fresh crop. An old gold miner says, "For every dollar that comes out, two go in."

But, I am told, criticism should be constructive. So, here goes!

Change the system of representation. Abolish party politics. Let our rulers be representative of the people on a per capita basis; be chosen from different organizations through proven ability—commerce, finance, different branches of agriculture, mines, building trades, factories, transportation and from every branch of our industrial and civic life. Ability would be the ladder they would have to climb, rung by

rung, from trades organizations to central councils, thence to civic councils, to state and provincial legislatures, and finally to federal or dominion parliament and senate. True democracy, social democracy, government of the people, for the people, by the people—no party politics, no platforms, no party funds, no lobbying.

Labor must face the truth squarely—even if it hurts. We should take our just share of the blame for the present state of society, and, instead of following the siren song that leads to oblivion—however peaceful—shoulder our share of the responsibility of government.

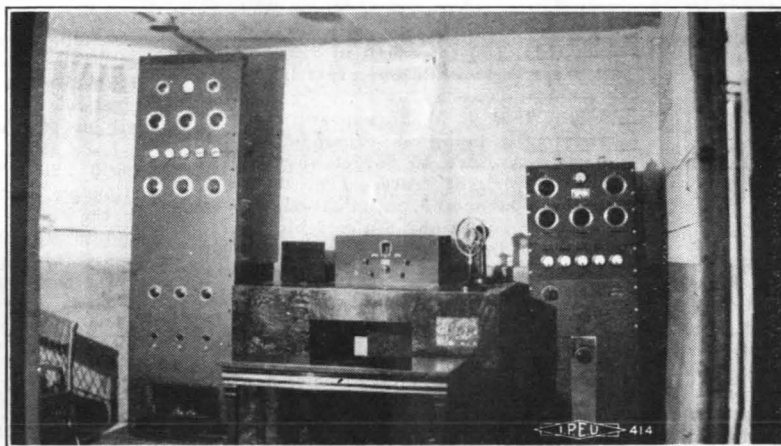
* * *

Election of officers will be held next month, so this is the swan song of Local No. 348's

PRESS SECRETARY.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)



W9MEL

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	N 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.
W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.	160 meter		
W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.	phone, 1963		
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	KC	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.	W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.

Canada

V E 3 G K Sid Burnett

Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

This local is proud and happy to announce that we have finally succeeded in getting our NRA code area agreement approved and in effect beginning April 22, 1935. Ideal conditions and an established wage scale of \$1.25 per hour for union and non-union wiremen alike.

It really is too good to be true, and this local union has sacrificed and done everything possible to help put it over. While both organized and unorganized electrical workers in this area will benefit by it, of course as usual it is the organized worker that has to make conditions for the unorganized. The very fact that we have helped them get conditions that they never dreamed of before, together with a 100% increase in their salary without any cost to them whatever, should show them the "light" and make them want to become union workmen instead of remaining as parasites or deadheads. It seems to me that any electrician in this area who will benefit by this wonderful set-up and still avoids the issue of lining himself up with the organization that made it possible for him, has no conscience whatever, is devoid of principle and should no longer be classed as a "rat," but as a parasite.

In my humble opinion the working rules and conditions established in the code are almost identical with those of this local union and in some instances they are even better. If ever there was an opportunity to make them stick, it is before us now with the support of the government and employers to help back us up. What more could we ask for? Let's pull together and make this thing a success; it's the very thing we have been striving for since the beginning of organized labor. Instead of violating or tearing down these wonderful conditions, and trying to find "technical evasions" and "subterfuges" so as to make conditions to suit your individual views or benefit, let's realize that these rules and conditions have been arrived at only after long hours of thought and deliberation on the part of duly authorized persons and have been agreeable to a majority of both employees, employers and the President of the U. S. A., so they surely must be good enough for you as they are written, without changes on your part. Some members of this local have already made excuses that they think will let them get by without living up to the full letter of the rule. These same members will find the going plenty tough if they try, because this local has sacrificed and sweated too hard to get this code through, to let a few dissenting members block its progress.

It has been rumored that there is a building boom on here and a scarcity of labor. This is a false rumor, Brothers, and if you have thought of coming down here to go to work, get it out of your system. Florida is a wonderful place to live, etc., but you must have money to live on. Living here can be classed as a luxury. If you can afford to live here without working for your living it is the best place I know of, but if you need work to sustain yourself you won't find it here. There is always a surplus of idle mechanics in the building trades and especially our trade. Sixty per cent of our members are idle and the remaining 40 per cent are working intermittently. There are many good Brothers with good cards in their pockets who have worked but a few weeks out of the entire year and the immediate future does not look as though we will need any help outside of those already here. We would like to have you enjoy this wonderful climate with us but we know from our own experi-

ence that you cannot enjoy it on an empty stomach and with the rent constantly overdue.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Recent developments have brought up again that oft-discussed question of how to use our buying power (if any) as a leverage toward recognition of fair wages, and at the same time gain some of the work for our members which at present is being done at starvation wages.

This city has 12 large bakeries with branches spread throughout the city, to facilitate delivery, and about 200 smaller bakeries. Our members get occasional work from two of these bakeries, although several have non-union electricians steadily in their employ. The dairies are in even worse condition with 11 large dairies and 70 smaller firms, at present we have no men in any of these plants.

During the past few months the drivers of these bakeries and dairies have put on a real drive to organize all drivers 100 per cent, in which work we were glad to give our fullest support by not taking bread or milk from any driver who could not produce a union card. The campaign has been very successful. Some of the firms are 100 per cent union to drivers and the rest are falling in line fast, all through just asking HAVE YOU A UNION CARD? These firms use electricians. What we have done for those drivers we should be able to do for ourselves.

Labor's fight for beer by the glass is a long story which we will not go into here; however for the past three years each delegation which appeared before the government on any question whatever has always had as one of its points "beer by the glass for those who cannot afford to buy in case lots." Of course the brewers corporation and hotelmen's association took a great interest in us in those days; we were to reap great benefit from the huge amount of work which would

be necessary to build and remodel beverage rooms and hotels. Well, there was sure a lot of work, about 125 hotels were built and remodelled in a little over six months, in some cases costing over \$25,000.00 per building. The breweries had to install new up-to-date equipment and enlarge plants. A total of well over two million dollars was spent in putting things in shape to sell beer by the glass.

Now the way the story should read, organized labor after its grand effort in helping the brewers line up both parties in the government in favor of this bill is sitting pretty, reaping a just reward in good pay checks, through its untiring efforts. Are they? Listen!

The great benefit derived from all this work, as far as our organization was concerned, amounted to ONE hotel which employed two of our members. This work was secured through the hotel owner being a personal friend of our business manager.

In spite of all our efforts in canvassing these jobs, trying to sell them union labor, reasoning with them regarding their unfair attitude, and writing letters to the brewers corporation and hotelmen's association, all we have secured so far is just useless promises, the old run around of passing the buck. Their last job, a plant for manufacturing of soft drinks, the Consolidated Beverages, subsidiary to Kuntz's and O'Keefe's Breweries, after considerable negotiation in which they promised to work with us, went rat to add to the long list.

The brewery workers are constantly sending us circulars as to the fair breweries and different brands which we might drink. What we are supposed to use for money is beyond me. I wonder if it ever occurs to them that a good union electrician would fit in O. K. around the plant, also would it be much trouble to ask the chap who is changing the hotel lighting if he carries a union card?

This letter is sure a good example of crying the blues, but I would like to impress upon the members the necessity of using hard arguments and demanding the right to work

A Customer Writes a Letter

(L. A. Freeman, editor of the Boiler-Makers Journal, thinks our readers will be interested in this letter.)

Dear Sir:

I being a cash customer of the commodity that you peddle, which illuminates my domicile, runs my sewing machine, radio, hair dryer, twistlers, etc., regret that I'm compelled to write you in regards to the maneuvers of my electric light meter, your meter or whoever it belongs to.

Outside of my wife's tongue, this meter is the nearest thing to perpetual motion that I've seen.

"Meters may come and meters may go,
But this one goes on forever."

Even with all the lights turned off in the house. I even disconnected the wires leading into the house at the meter, and it jazes right on just the same. I have been pulling the switch in the A. M. and cutting it in the P. M. in order to give the thing some rest. You know I am a union man and only work eight hours a day, and it behooves me not to see the meter rawhide itself that way, when there is nothing to it. I know it is not defective wiring that causes this as I have inspected it thoroughly.

I was in your office some time ago to pay my light bill, and told the young lady—I don't know her name, but she's the kind "gentlemen prefer"—about the meter running wild and she said she'd have it fixed. She also sold me six electric light bulbs for \$1.80 that I didn't need—which I bought.

The reason I am writing this letter is because I don't want to come to the office and masticate the fabric with your help. If I should come I might come home with another armful of electric light globes, range, or whatever you might have to peddle. Or I might have said that I think my meter is running a little fast.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DOE.

all down the line. It is only fair that in supporting certain firms you should get the same support in return. Talk this policy to your friends, use it in your dealings every day. Your demand will get work for a Brother, his effort will get work for you. Stay right in there and keep battling.

F. AINSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Editor:

As newcomers to the JOURNAL we don't expect to get on the front page, but will appreciate being somewhere between covers even if we are a small local and somewhat old to be just a tiny speck on the Gulf of Mexico. But bear in your old noodle that no matter how small we may be, when you stand 100 per I. B. E. W., you are larger than some large speck standing 50 per; and, Brothers, this is not only a small local but small jobs as well in the city, yet the I. B. E. W. controls the men and the jobs.

It has been rumored around the country that Port Arthur had some work and many Brothers, to our sorrow, have gone to unnecessary expense in coming down here looking for it when there is not enough for our own Brothers.

We have men who have homes and families here who are walking the streets every day, and some getting part time, so we all hope that things will get better soon.

As for the oil refineries around these parts, they are doing their little work with their own men and Local 390 has no jurisdiction. They are working 36 hours per week with NRA scale and as far as I can find out they are not putting on electricians. In the city the scale is \$1.12½ and we also have city license laws for master and journeyman electricians that are being enforced.

So, Brothers, let's fight our own battles on our own ground without compromise.

Tiny Speck,

JACK TAYLOR.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

The idea of old age pensions, or, if you don't like the word pensions, "annuities," has been gaining momentum rapidly.

It has expressed itself in a number of old age pension laws and plans. The intention of many of these laws is good, and yet, as a whole, the forms are unsatisfactory.

There are now in existence in the United States two main types of these pensions. One is the "privilege" type, and is represented by the pensions of certain public employees, teachers, firemen, policemen, and in some states judges, federal judges, army and navy veterans, retired army and navy officers, their widows, and former Presidents' widows. There is no stigma attached to these pensions.

The other type of pension is somewhat different from this "privilege" type and is classed as the "snooper" type. To obtain a "snooper" type of pension, an applicant must furnish proof of poverty. There is no honor in the receipt of this type of pension. Persons who are in real need of aid are often too sensitive to ask for it, and suffer hardship and privation rather than submit to the insults often given them by pompous and officious administrators, who try to make them out as grafters and liars.

This system is an expensive one to administer, for often the office requires a large force, and costs more than the aid administered.

Someone has made this statement: "You cannot make old age secure. There is nothing sure but death and taxes."

There is no easier or cheaper way of making old age secure than by paying pensions with taxes. Direct taxation is the only method of achieving old age security.

The methods of raising the money for these "privilege" and "snooper" types of pensions is done by taxation. The method for the small fry, such as teachers, firemen, policemen, postal employees and many of the same class, is by a personal taxation, where each one pays for his own pension. This is done in many cases by a portion of the wage or salary being deducted each payday to apply on this pension.

Under the present system there is no other practical way, and each one must pay for his own old age security.

The method of financing the Townsend Plan by a transaction tax is the only practical way of financing this pension, where everyone pays, whether receiving a pension or not.

Our real need is not for a pension for the poor, but absolute security for all, rich or poor.

In establishing old age security we also establish a youth security. The retirement of all persons who are eligible over 60 years of age from gainful occupations will put the youth of the country on the pay rolls by giving them employment.

In the days when schools were all private schools, only those who had money to pay for education could send their children to school. After our public school system was established we did not shut out those who had been able to pay for private school education.

The public schools are free to all. No one is required to furnish proof of poverty to attend our public schools.

If it is practical to establish public schools for the education of our children, is it not more reasonable and practical to establish security for our old people?

The administration of a public pension system, such as the Townsend Plan, would not be difficult or complex. It is an error to assume that the actual supplying of a public pension service would be more of an administrative burden than that of the control of a private corporation. Just the opposite is true. The protection of old age is not a local problem and cannot be done locally, it must be done nationally.

We are now in the midst of a wave of popular demand for old age pension or security. Farmers who have lost their farms, merchants who have lost their business, people who have lost all they have saved, workmen who have lost their jobs, are all looking forward to a support for the future—a future they tried to provide for, but failed.

This popular demand needs only the proper direction to enable it to bring out of the depression a system of security as advanced by the Townsend Plan, that will bring about the greatest forward advance in civilization in the history of the world.

There are a number of pension systems now in operation by the various labor and fraternal organizations in the United States. Among the various pension plans and old age security ideas, our own I. B. E. W. has insurance and pensions that reflect credit on our organization. With such an organization as ours, where much of our work is classed as "hazardous occupations" and the members of our trade who work at these "hazardous" branches, so-called, are not insurable, at least while they work in this class, if it were not that the members of the I. B. E. W. are protected by their own insurance, there would be no place where any protection could be had. Our protection is practical and of great benefit to our mem-

bers, as many have not had enough steady employment to enable them to save anything or do more than exist.

It is not the fault of the I. B. E. W. member that such conditions exist. He has had to do without many needed things and deprive himself in order to keep himself protected. This protection through his membership in the I. B. E. W. is of vital interest to him, and if he realizes the importance of it, should try to keep in good standing even though it calls for strict economy.

It may seem like a foolish thing to do to deprive oneself in order to pay dues; but looking at it from a business standpoint, a member is only placing himself in a position where he may be protected from ending his days at some poor farm or being put in a pauper's grave.

Remember, too, that if it were not for his I. B. E. W. insurance and pension protection it would not be his fault that he would be in such condition. If, through unemployment, he is unable to save for a time of need, he is not to be blamed.

Our members should realize the importance of our protection and, until such time as the Townsend Plan will be able to take care of everyone remember that our insurance and pension is the most valuable asset we have.

P. C. MACKEY.

L. U. NO. 537, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

Apologies. I know that I am late, and when my Brothers find it out, I suppose I'll get the gate. But nothing new transpires; things are about the same, so if I send a letter in, it will be pretty tame.

The price of food is going up; the Golden Gate Bridge, too; the Bay Bridge has the cat-walk for the cable-spinning crew. When both the bridges are complete, in spite of graft and grift, we'll give 'em to the S. P. for a little Xmas gift. And all the Alameda guys who work across the bay will either have to swim to work or go without their pay.

Directors of the next World's Fair, and also labor's goal, say to build the exposition on the Yerba Buena Shoal. While San Francisco's city dads most lustily do fight, for each one wants to build it on his favorite mainland site. They'd better get together now, and cut out pulling hair, or Los will probably grab the works and we will grab the air.

The weather here is wonderful, the skies so clear and bright, except it rains most every day and also every night. For sending in this gentle knock, next meeting night, I fear, the Brothers will unite to throw me out upon my ear. And L. D. Wilson, president, will loudly hem and haw, and Secretary Dougan doubtless paste me in the jaw. So au revoir, perhaps goodbye; if they should end my life, just tell the man to send the thousand dollars to the wife.

D. H. TRUAX.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, boys, the fair or exposition is coming along fine now, nearly all the boys are working now and under good conditions. We now have an agreement with the contractors and you can be sure we are going to benefit by it. We or the B. A., who is one of the finest and most thorough B. A.'s that I have ever had the pleasure of being in the same local with, have straightened out some of our most difficult shops.

Now for the sporting part of this letter, first our delicate B. A. has made himself a yellow tail (fly) and of course expects to catch something; that is, if my partner and I (two colonels) take time out and show him how it is done. Second, Herb Ogden, who once was a member of the St. Jose local; well, you boys back there, if Herb should ever come back don't take him on Rattlesnake Creek because he done went and got seasick on a boat "tied up to the dock."

We hope to have some pictures for the WORKER next month, of gangs and buildings of the exposition.

C. F. IDDINGS.

L. U. NO. 660, WATERBURY, CONN.

Editor:

We are back on the map and in the public eye once more. To be sure, old Local 660 is really waking up again and trying to find out how the other half of the world is living. Well, enough of that sort of lingo—now for some real news.

Business is fine and dandy here in Waterbury, Conn.—that is, providing you want to swing a pick and shovel for old Uncle Sam on the FERA. Otherwise it is not so hot, but the majority of the boys are getting in enough time here and there to buy cigarette papers and, providing somebody gives them a can of tobacco, they can enjoy a good smoke. So, if any of you lads care for that, why all you have to do is grab a rattler and head for Waterbury. Otherwise I would recommend you stay by your own fireside where I hope your chances are much better.

FRANK McMANAMY.

L. U. NO. 702, ZONE B, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

March, 1935.

Since the last writing, considerable water has run under the bridge and gone on its way, bringing some joy and security to several of the local Brothers. We had some of the boys laid off here, but through the efforts of our executive board, Vice President Boyle and associates, and with the co-operation of company officials, every one was put back to work and things are going along as before.

The executive board, with Vice President Mike Boyle, Dr. Slattery, and our representative of 702, Mr. Scott, have been meeting with officials of the Illinois Power & Light, and the Utility Operators Association, and have reported gratifying results from these meetings so far.

Several meetings have been held in this month with about 10 new members added to the ranks as full fledged Brothers. At a recent meeting we had the privilege of hearing several good talks (without the usual promises) by political aspirants here in Danville, and it looks like the future heads of our city are going to be first class considerate men.

Brothers Keen and Foster are still sporting cooky dusters and as the one who shaves his first has to provide the other with a carton of 15c cigarettes it is doubtful if we will ever see the upper lip of either of the two boys. Brother Foster's mother has been ill and we hope to hear she is well real soon.

Local police have on installation the new RCA terra wave police radio and, through public donations, more than collected the necessary \$3,000.00 to pay for it. A great big hand should be given the men on the force for their efforts in getting the money and a lot of thanks to the public spirited people who donated to the fund; for radio is the only way to compete with crime in its highly organized ways.

April, 1935.

On April 2 at 8 o'clock a special meeting was held at our labor hall and Chairman Floyd Keen of our executive board gave us the news that efforts of negotiation with both the Illinois Power & Light Corporation and the Utility Operators Association (the company union) had ended in a deadlock, and since our local had already voted a strike order to take place in case a situation of this type turned up, it took but a short time for us to decide what would happen next.

The zero hour was slated as 7 p. m., April 3, 1935, but upon arrival at the power house members of the day shift were told if they were in sympathy with the union they were not to enter the building, so our members never had a chance to pull the switches, etc.

The night shift of engineers or rather operators stayed on and continued operations, also three men stayed in the boiler rooms. At the same time, or nearly so, union employees of Illinois Power & Light Corporation in Champaign, Peoria, Hillsboro, Mt. Vernon, Belleville and other southern Illinois towns, went on strike also.

By evening we began to find out who was who and what was what as far as our friends and helpmates were concerned. We had around 90 men out in Danville and around 50 in Champaign; members of our joint organization with about 12 regular men remaining as scabs. In the meantime, company officials had busied themselves in operations and then the fun started. I. P. L. hired about 125 guards at \$4.00 per and put them around the power house and substations.

Local police started herding scabs and in a good many cases wouldn't give our boys even a chance to talk to the yellow dogs; so in 24 hours the power house was plenty full of the obnoxious persons known to all as scabs. Some were recruited from the local transient camp and others from the relief rolls of the city with the threat that if they did not work, they would be removed from the relief lists.

Our committees of course checked this and found that local relief authorities had issued no such orders, and that the poor suckers were being bamboozled into the job. Chief of scab herders was Hoagland, division sales manager from Champaign, Ill., with F. B. Tracy, local sales manager in charge of feeding the herd of scabs.

Local police co-operated fully with the company and not one scab had even a scratch on him when he was delivered safely to his respective position in the power house. Bosses and scabs immediately piped hot water to the tune of 240° F. to all doors so that if we attempted to take command we would get our whiskers singed.

Scab service trucks operated under police guard but were hampered somewhat by a number of our boys (using the words of the local newspaper), calling them vile names and using abusive language. Some laugh. Other local bosses scabbed and ran in coal and hauled out cinders from the plant, also under police guard of course—both the day and night force of police being used as much as possible.

So time went on with southern Brothers helping to the highest degree to get a settlement. Cities out of gas service were Duquoin, Belleville, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Hillsboro, Woodview, Mt. Vernon, Centralia, and other upstate cities.

Committees of local Brothers made talks and contacts with other unions in this district and financial aid was given by all. The local manager of "The Big Shoe Store" donated us the entire second floor of his building to use as a soup kitchen and utility headquarters.

After a week of strike an injunction was issued against Vice President Mike Boyle, Wagener, and Eugene Scott of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and was held until Mike Boyle rescinded his strike order of April 3, but the boys would not go back to work so the powers that were are after him with a contempt of court charge now.

The first week of this combination lockout and strike we had all the bad weather Mother Nature had in store for anyone, but now as the strike goes into the fourth week we have had all the fine weather we could have, and it has added much to the enthusiasm of the Brothers.

Operations in the power house of course were much reduced but even at that they were going about half capacity. Just a little comparison to show what this utility company thought of the money of their investors. Negroes on the regular cinder pit job and those who are out on strike with the rest received under the regular pay about \$3.80 per day. Scabs working these men's jobs received \$11.20 a day and we hear that the amount has been increased to \$11.52 a day in the last week, as this is a tough job and takes an extra yellow scab to scab this job. One scab employed in the service department having no experience in his line bragged to someone of receiving \$125.00 per month for that service, where the man who went out on strike had just recently (since union activities had progressed) been raised to \$114.00, and previously before other raises thought necessary to make the Brothers quit



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the union, this salary was about \$77.00. So you see what these big companies will do to chase out good things. Yours truly, before the activities of the I. B. E. W. came into view, made \$67 per month. At time of strike my salary was \$110.00 per month, all dished out as good bait, but the Brothers knew what the increase was for.

Local utility company claims to have a contract with the Utility Operators Association for the association to furnish all help, skilled and unskilled, necessary to run the company's business, governed by a group of puppets known as the board of governors. But as far as we could see they stepped wherever the company led them, for they had no real power.

Several articles published in our one-partisan newspaper by the head of the Utility Operators Association for the purpose of bringing public opinion to the side of the company, reminded me of a small child being instructed in writing and the small child's hand being moved in the direction necessary to make the proper characters.

This one-partisan newspaper never at any time showed a willingness to print our side of the story, even though they did take one article written by Brother Keen and printed it word for word, but they took the trouble to let I. M. Pauling, chief engineer at power house, see it and write a contradictory article right alongside of it.

The local labor paper had some very fine articles in it, which helped a lot in acquainting the public with the real reason for our strike.

All this local wanted was recognition, a slight increase in wages retroactive to January 1, 1935, and a small sympathetic strike clause which the company turned their nose up at. The increase in salary for the union

men in Danville and Champaign only amounted to around \$6,200.00 for the full six months.

Since the strike the company has spent many times that amount in fighting the present situation. Each of the 120 guards receives \$4.00 per day, a meal at a restaurant valued at 35c, free cigarettes and cigars. Every policeman, but a few who refused them, received meals and cigars every shift. So if you can see any economy and good sense in the expenditure of that much money in combating a mere contract with the I. B. E. W., then I fly over the moon with Wiley Post any day.

Scabs working received all the protection they needed from the police, while funerals and school children were left without protection during that time. These scabs were followed by loads of strikers and sympathizers who endeavored to dissuade them and not one of them had the nerve to retaliate in any way.

Several scab linemen were imported and two of them from Decatur, Ill., went home the same day they went to work, but some of the dumber ones have remained and continued working, after a fashion.

Several of the linemen on scab duty were supposed to have been injured when some of the Brothers walked after them as they were leaving work. Local police were reported as finding some dynamite over a natural gas main and they said the fuse had been lighted but wet grass put it out. This was outside of the city limits but local police found it and Sheriff George of Vermilion County says he never has even seen the dynamite that was found, so it looks to us as another frustrated attempt at a federal injunction.

We were helped considerably in our picket-

ing by miners from Westville, Georgetown and Hegler, also mill workers from Hegler, along with members of other local unions.

Several of the Brothers have been arrested on different charges such as riot, a new misdemeanor created by our lawmakers, inciting riot, disorderly conduct and others, but all the boys are still on the picket line and going strong.

Brothers in Champaign are still going strong and are doing most of their picketing at night, for that is the time that seems to bother the scabs most. Although they haven't as many members over there they sure can put up a good fight all by themselves.

A few of the Brothers have deserted the ranks and gone back to work, but such weak-kneed fellows as that this organization can get along without. Those by name to go forever branded, are in rank of their desertion, Gerald Morrison, Les Smith, Fay Bartlett and Fletcher Virgin. First two from power house, Bartlett from track gang, and Fletcher Virgin from service department.

We of Danville and Champaign want to thank everyone who has come forward to help us in this strike and I hope to have a complete list of those mentioned in the next JOURNAL publication.

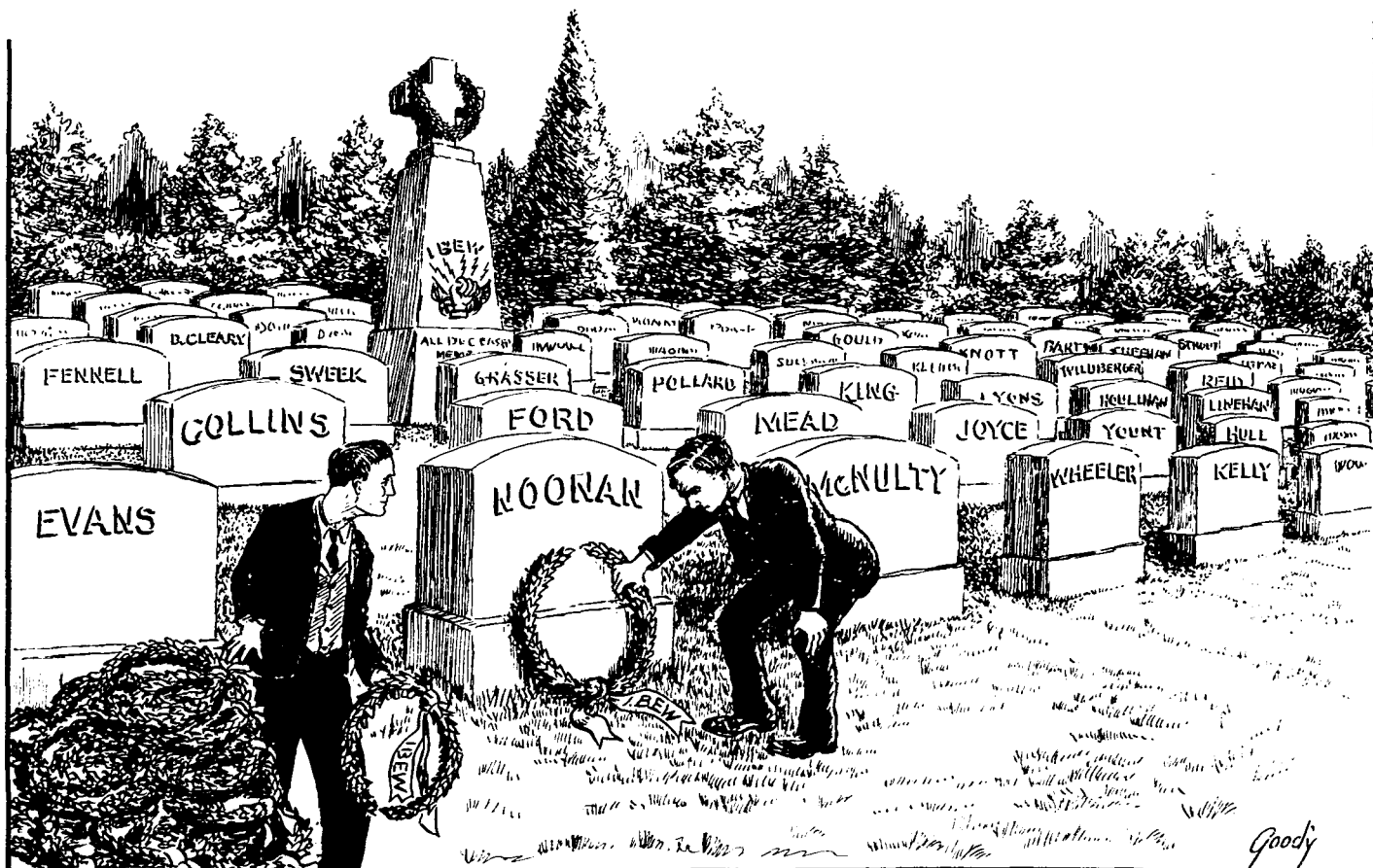
On April 24 we had a great mass meeting of union men and any of the public who desired to come, and a great parade of about 500 was led by David Eye, the local building inspector (newly appointed), who also is president of the Danville Trades & Labor Council.

I can't begin to write all I wish to. We can just say we are going to hold on till the city of Hades freezes over and we are looking for a settlement soon.

See you next month.

H. L. HUGHES.

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



The Brotherhood's Great Dead Are as Important to Its Life as Its Great Living.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

During our last regular meeting, the idea to check our attendance excited my curiosity, and on a hasty check-up of our roll call book for the four months of this year the best I could average was 38 for each meeting. I hate to disclose to you our numerical membership, about 120! One of our telephone Brothers made a remark about offering a vote of thanks for the grand support (in the way of steady attendance at meetings) offered by the city light members (of course his comment was all sarcasm) because, said city light members don't know where we meet at (excuse me), all but 10 per cent, so how can they attend?

But during the meeting I happened to think it over, those men, through lack of interest, and non-attendance, and I can say lack of harmony, are losing their own good conditions. Several years ago we were getting a week's vacation with pay, but somebody stopped that (we don't know who). We didn't even investigate who was responsible, nothing said, no action to try and keep it.

We used to get wet time, and now that is slipping. I have quoted the reasons and, believe me, I have told the truth. So, Brother telephone worker, don't worry because you do not see them at meetings, you fellows are going places. The co-operation extended by your telephone company officials is true Americanism, they are doing their share to help put our country back on its feet, and their slogan seems to be, "We stand ready to help those that try to help themselves."

By way of a change allow me to present a letter, word for word, which was given our local for reading, prior to a certain Brother's initiation:

"To the American Federation of Labor—and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and to Local Union No. 723, Ft. Wayne, Indiana,

"Be it known that I am ardently interested in the destiny of the laboring class, and devoted in effort to the solution of the problem confronting that class, and humanity as a whole.

"That at the request of my fellow workers (who are, I am pleased to say, the most companionable, co-operative and accommodating fellow workers I could wish for), I am applying for membership in Local Union No. 723, I. B. E. W., in order not to go on record as ever opposing labor in any instance. At this time my fellow workers sincerely believe in the A. F. of L. as a labor organization, and for me to refuse membership therein would accordingly constitute, to them, an apparent anti-labor attitude on my part.

"The only goal for the laboring man to shoot at is the emancipation of his class. Such will never be accomplished by the A. F. of L., for it does not even pretend to aim that way. It identifies and contents itself with reform and compromise, which will forever keep labor in the bondage of wage slavery.

"I wish to reveal my opinion and attitude in fairness to my fellow workers, and in respect for truthfulness and honesty."

Put that in your pipes and smoke.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

It has come to the attention of the undersigned that some of his fellow employees have made friends with the sea gulls that fly over and about the navy yard, in fact, the report is that while standing at the

check board discussing matters of importance, one of our popular leading men was favored with a loving caress on his shoulder. It is suggested that if these men so favored, and especially one in authority, should induce their pet bird to visit Washington and watch for an auspicious occasion to show the same favor to our most honorable representation in Congress (I mean the several who are so opposed to an increase in naval strength), and to make sure that the favor of this loving bird is fully appreciated, I would further suggest the said bird would seek this situation: At a time when these honorable gentlemen are gazing upward, possibly at some part of the large (?) air force giving a demonstration. And, furthermore, I would like to ask, as a favor, of that kindly bird to render the same honor and attention to one Senator Nye, if he should be in the group (which no doubt he will be). And, oh, most loving of gulls, as you have shown your unerring accuracy in these caresses to our good friends here, please make sure that same accuracy holds good when you visit Washington.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, CAN.

Editor:

Spring has arrived at last, and are we glad! Everybody seemed to have a smile this morning.

This is the time of year hopes spring eternal in the human breast, and I know some of our members hope to get in on a couple of jobs that are being started soon. One of them is a seven-story office building for which the electrical contract is about \$100,000 and another an extension to the postoffice building. This work is being done as a relief project by the Dominion government, and should give work to quite a number of our tradesmen who have been on relief for the greatest part of the last three or four years.

Every little helps, I suppose, for as long as we are controlled by this industrial system of profits first and humanity last, we'll have to be thankful for small mercies.

Our Canadian Parliament at Ottawa recently passed a bill to make the eight-hour day and 48-hour week law. This seems to be about 20 years too late, as most trades are not working more than 40 hours a week these days.

Dr. F. C. Mills, U. S. A. statistician, claims the productive capacity of the U. S. A. increased 71 per cent between 1919 and 1933. I believe the same thing stands for Canada.

I read an article recently regarding the value of production in the cotton textile industry of Canada. In 1933, it was \$58,461,000, an increase over the previous year of \$13,110,000 or 28 per cent. In 1933 there were 17,885 persons employed in this industry, or 1,067 more than in 1932. In 1933, the wages amounted to \$13,220,000, an increase over 1932 of \$61,000, or ½ of 1 per cent. Note: There were 1,067 more persons employed in 1933 than in 1932, yet total wages increased only ½ of 1 per cent. If these wages were divided equally among those employed the probabilities are that there would be an actual decrease in the wages paid men and women in this industry, despite the fact there was a 28 per cent increase in production. So far as I can see, there is no cure except a shorter workweek—30 hours—and no decrease in wages. It is a reasonable proposition considering the tremendous efficiency of the industrial machine of today.

A. A. MILES.

The Modern Sanatorium

By D. O. N. LINDBERG, M. D.

Gone are the days when tuberculosis was considered a fatal disease. Gone, too, is the time when the sanatorium served the single purpose of providing for the isolation of the "consumptive." An educated public has brought into common usage the term "tuberculosis" as designating the disease in its pre-consuming stages. It is for patients in these stages that the sanatorium primarily exists. And through the sanatorium as a school, hospital and health center, so many cures nowadays are effected that the social stigma formerly associated with the individual who had the "wasting sickness" is now as out of date as bustles.

In this new order, the modern sanatorium has come to be recognized as an institution primarily organized and equipped to bring the newer scientific methods to bear upon the disease to the end that an arrest (sometimes referred to as "cure") may be accomplished within the shortest possible time. Moreover, for those with advanced disease within the lung areas, the splinting measures of so-called chest surgery will often turn the tide in favor of recovery and so suggest that "miracles" are still possible in the science and art of medicine. Yet, for most individuals with involvements of minimal or moderate extent, and who early embark upon the sanatorium basic treatment plan of supervised hygienic-dietetic regimen requiring a co-operative program of mental and bodily rest, rational eating habits, fresh air and sunshine (or its equivalent in sunshine and proper ventilation), supplementary surgical or other measures are usually unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the patient may be considered as being "on vacation," under medical supervision.

The sanatorium, as a school where daily instruction forms a definite part of the regime, ensures its graduates against recurrences to the direct extent that the lessons become absorbed and are practiced in their post-sanatorium lives. From graduates of the various "schools for the tuberculous" there may be made up an imposing list of men and women whose peaks of success date after their sanatorium episodes.

Before the time when the disease, tuberculosis, was known to be curable, programs of prevention centered about the avoidance of infection from known sources.

No longer in our diagnosis are we dependent upon the finding of bacilli, moisture in the lung as heard through the medium of the stethoscope, or through such symptoms as cough or elevation of temperature. X-ray apparatus today has been developed to the point where excellent films may be made of the lungs with such contrast and detail as to leave little doubt concerning the presence of abnormal shadows. Films that are taken as a pair offer the opportunity for still more accurate "stereoscopic" or three-dimension study of the chest organs.



IN MEMORIAM



George Knauff, L. U. No. 151

Initiated September 26, 1918

Whereas the Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our ranks Brother George Knauff, and it is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., records his death, and the members of the local wishing to extend their sympathy to the relatives, do hereby

Resolve, That the members of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., do extend to the family of our late Brother George Knauff their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow; a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

H. C. NEWBERRY,
W. M. WEDER,
JOS. SOUSA,
Committee.

William A. Lawson, L. U. No. 574

Initiated March 21, 1923

Whereas death has again invaded our local union and taken from us our beloved Brother, William A. Lawson; and

Whereas we recognize that our local union has sustained a great loss, and in acknowledgment of this loss we have caused the charter of this local union to be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and now therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend our beloved Brother to the care of our heavenly Father, while we share with the family of the departed the sorrow that is common to all; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family; a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

J. L. VAN ROSSUM,
R. E. GLOVER,
G. L. CLARK,
Committee.

Robert Charles McAuley, L. U. No. 124

Initiated September 17, 1912

Robert Charles McAuley has taken that long, long journey from which no traveler returns.

After many months of physical torture and mental anguish, Almighty God, the creator of heaven and earth and all things, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, saw fit to spare this loyal member from further suffering.

Local Union No. 124 has lost a faithful Brother whose devotion to his labor organization was his religion, and his cheerful help and sunny smile will long be remembered by all who knew him; and be it therefore

Resolved, That we, as a union, in spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in commemoration of our departed Brother.

C. A. MOOK,
N. J. HURLEY,
J. F. MCINTYRE,
Committee.

Andrew M. Welsh, L. U. No. 28

Initiated September 13, 1917

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourns the passing away of Brother Andrew M. Welsh; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the local union, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
EDWARD L. DOUGHERTY,
Committee.

H. J. Lanning, L. U. 1047

Initiated July 14, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his eternal rest and reward our very good friend and Brother, H. J. Lanning; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 1047, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his passing and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family; a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union; a copy be sent to Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect of his memory.

M. G. POMMERANZ,
R. P. FREY,
M. J. KEARNEY,
Committee.

Charles S. Eller, L. U. No. 70

Initiated July 25, 1930

Local Union No. 70, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, records with heartfelt sorrow the sudden and accidental death of Brother Charles S. Eller. Brother Eller was a member of our Brotherhood for many years and during that time he gave loyal, unselfish and devoted service to the cause of the Brotherhood and our local union.

In his passing our local union sustains an irreparable loss and our Brotherhood loses one of its most earnest and active members. He was ever zealous in the interest of his fellow workers and was always ready and willing to assist those in need. No personal sacrifice was too great for him in promoting the interest of the union and the noble cause it represents.

To the family of Brother Eller, Local Union No. 70 extends its deep, sincere and heartfelt sympathy. The thought of his many good deeds will be a constant reminder to them and all his fellow workers of his splendid character; therefore be it

Resolved, By Local Union No. 70 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread in the minutes of our union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

R. L. WELLS,
H. A. PHILLIPS,
A. L. RUSHING,
Committee.

Dan McAvoy, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 9, 1903

The following tribute to our late Brother, Dan McAvoy, was adopted unanimously by Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., at its regular meeting, held April 12, 1935, with a direction to the secretary of Local Union No. 9 that he forward a copy to our official Journal for publication:

Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records with heartfelt sorrow the death of Brother Dan McAvoy, one of its first members and the dean of its official family. Brother McAvoy was a member of its executive council for the past 27 years, to which he gave his untiring devotion and loyal service.

In the passing of Brother McAvoy Local Union No. 9 sustains an irreparable loss and our Brotherhood loses one of its most earnest and conscientious supporters. He was ever zealous in the interest of our entire membership and no personal sacrifice was too great for him in promoting our Brotherhood and sound unionism.

To the family of Brother McAvoy Local Union No. 9 extends its heartfelt sympathy. The thought of his many good deeds will be a constant reminder to them and all his fellow workers of his splendid character and zeal in their behalf, and this thought will afford a great measure of consolation to them.

Be it Resolved, by Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMANN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Richard L. Cunningham, L. U. No. 1156

Initiated December 5, 1923

Though we look forward to the realization that sooner or later we must each lay down the burden of this human span, yet the shock of parting strikes us anew as, one by one, our friends and dear ones move onward into the infinite.

To Local Union No. 1156 again has come the hour of loss as we record the passing of Brother Richard L. Cunningham, an esteemed friend and valued member, whose absence will be deeply felt.

To his relatives who held him most dear, Local Union No. 1156 extends the sympathy of true friendship and the condolence of understanding hearts. We sorrow with you.

By action of the local union this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to our Journal for publication, and our charter shall be draped for 30 days in his memory.

WILLIAM V. AHLGREN,
President.

William L. Stader, L. U. No. 53

Initiated June 8, 1926

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William L. Stader, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 53, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

THOMAS M. CASSIDY,
JOE CLOUGHLEY,
WILLIAM BURKEY,
Committee.

Edward Lawrence Hicks, L. U. No. 702

Initiated August 30, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Lawrence Hicks; and

Whereas Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother Hicks one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 702 extend its sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this Local Union No. 702 be draped for a period of 30 days; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family; a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 702, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

URAL V. ANTHONY,
RAY KLINE,
JOHN AIKEN,
Committee.

James Joseph Yawman, L. U. No. 86

Re-initiated March 22, 1924

Whereas it is the universal human experience that the joys of this life are not unmingled with sadness and sorrow; and

Whereas it was with deepest regret that the members of Local Union No. 86, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, learn of the calling of our good friend and Brother, James Joseph Yawman, by our Divine Master to his eternal reward; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 86, in regular meeting assembled, stand in silent prayer for one minute; and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in fond remembrance of a true and loyal Brother who would sacrifice his all in true performance of his duties as a union member and a Brother; be it

Resolved, That the last salute and sounding of taps by his comrades of the American Legion re-echo in our hearts and his many kind deeds live on forever; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be recorded into the minutes of this meeting; a copy sent to his bereaved family; a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal, and a copy sent to the Labor Herald for publication.

GEORGE SCHNURR,
EDWARD CONNELL,
CARLETON E. MEADE,
Committee.

W. S. Chockley, L. U. No. 34*Initiated August 16, 1915*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 34, record the passing of Brother W. S. Chockley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ROY TOBIAS,
H. HOLLIGAN,
C. BRADSHAW,
S. SCHWARTZ,
HARVEY J. SCHAEFER,
Committee.

Z. B. D. Lafleur, L. U. No. 185*Initiated September 6, 1906*

Whereas it is the universal human experience that the joys of this life are not unmixed with sadness and sorrow; and

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his eternal rest and reward our very good friend and Brother, Z. B. D. Lafleur; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 185, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his passing, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family; a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union; a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect of his memory.

LARRY O'NEAL,
ROBERT G. LARSON,
W. S. McCANN,
Committee.

Sophie Ceinor, L. U. No. 713*Initiated March 12, 1930*

Whereas Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful member, Sophie Ceinor, who departed this life March 17, 1935; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn her loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family; a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to her memory.

FLORENCE SICILIANO,
LEONA BOJARSKI,
MARIE BIEMERET,
Committee.

Charles Hulbert, L. U. No. 713*Initiated August 10, 1920*

It is with deep regret and sorrow Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed and faithful Brother, Charles Hulbert, on March 5, 1935; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his widow in her bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 713 be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

JOHN F. SCHILT,
GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,
GEORGE DOERR,
Committee.

John O. Self, L. U. No. 124*Initiated June 24, 1919*

The shadow of death has again passed over our local and left us to mourn a worthy and loyal Brother, J. O. Self ("Feathers"). Steadfast and true he served the cause of union labor to the best of his ability; and as a tribute to his memory be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and brothers and sisters our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union; a copy be forwarded to his bereaved wife; a copy be forwarded to our official Journal, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. N. TAYLOR,
M. M. SILVEY,
E. L. WISE,
Committee.

William J. Parr, L. U. No. 595*Initiated November 15, 1899*

Whereas the call to which we all must answer has sounded for our Brother, William J. Parr; and

Whereas we sincerely desire to give a fitting expression of our appreciation for his many years of faithful service to and loyal membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

Whereas we wish to express to the bereaved family our sympathy and to have them know the esteem and affection in which he was held by this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family; a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; a copy be spread upon our minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory.

GENE GAILLAC,
J. R. ISAACSON,
Committee.

John L. Glenn, L. U. No. 185*Initiated January 16, 1935*

Whereas Local No. 185 has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother John L. Glenn, whose sudden departure is mourned by members of the local.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and express our sympathy to his family and drape our charter for 30 days to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

R. J. HASLIP,
CON. CRONIN,
T. H. PITTMAN,
Committee.

Oscar McCormick, L. U. No. 305*Initiated May 8, 1918*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 305, record the passing of our Brother, Oscar McCormick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. MEYERS,
F. MUSSER,
M. BRAUN,
W. STIMNEY,
W. AVERY,
Committee.

James F. Soards, L. U. No. 194*Re-initiated March 10, 1924*

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother, James F. Soards, and through his passing our organization has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 194, I. B. E. W., extend to those who remain to mourn his loss our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and also that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. B. HICKMAN,
R. F. THOMAN,
C. R. CARLE,
Committee.

Robert G. Cox, L. U. No. 77*Initiated February 21, 1910*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 77 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, records the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Robert G. Cox, to whose bereaved wife and family we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting; a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. L. HARDY,
F. L. TUCKER,
O. M. ANDERSON,
Committee.

Richard A. McDonald, L. U. No. 233*Initiated August 9, 1904 in L. U. 104*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Richard A. McDonald, on April 14, it is the desire of Local Union No. 233, I. B. E. W., that we extend our sympathy to his sisters and brother in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his relatives; a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal.

Goodbye and God bless your soul, Dick.

JAMES E. REDDING,
EDWARD BRICE,
JAMES MACKAY,
Committee.

Michael J. Starr, L. U. No. 79*Initiated February 4, 1927*

With a feeling of awe and deep concern, we learn of the death of our Brother, M. J. Starr, at Albany, N. Y., March 25, 1935:

Whereas the All-wise and Merciful Father has recalled to the heavenly fold a true, loyal member; be it

Resolved, That this Local Union No. 79 extend to the remaining brothers and sisters, and to the deceased's son, its deep sympathy and condolence, with an assurance that tribute will be paid to the memory of your relation and our Brother member; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a suitable and respectful period, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in our official Journal.

J. NEAGLE,
Y. KETCHUM,
H. RICHTER,
Committee.

Joseph Eternod, L. U. No. 130*Initiated November 3, 1933*

Whereas Almighty God has taken from us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Eternod, who has passed on to his greater reward;

Whereas Local Union No. 130 has lost a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our profound sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

C. R. TSCHIRN,
J. O. CHIVERS,
H. L. LLOYD,
Committee.

WHY BANKERS LIKE THE FHA*(Continued from page 204)*

the sinkhole of charity. Don't worry about the banker, he is well able to take care of himself.

The government does not loan this money, it only guarantees a certain part of the loan. It is all private finance with which the banks are bulging.

The cost of administering these loans would not be one cent above the present cost of the FHA which has already set up organization in most states, counties and large cities. The lending institutions are already picked by the FHA. The private committees functioning with the FHA have already been set up and are ready to go. The government today guarantees our bank deposits and small loans to homes for repairs, so why not to the small industrialists who would employ our workmen and enable them to make the necessary repairs to their homes? It should serve as the impetus to revive business. These building repairs are usually done by competent contractors who pay the prevailing wage rate for skilled union mechanics.

IDLE WAGES VS. PUBLIC WORKS A CONTRAST

(Continued from page 202)

persons will only sell their personal services when the wage rate paid is of reasonable percentage of the above amount payable while idle, and the amount of hours would be directly affected as well.

5. This plan would be to a great extent a direct tax on the machine, the necessity for which is obvious. Much of the present employment is attributable to this development, and the progress of invention and machinery design of the future will increase displacement of workers. The payment of idle wages, in so far as the idleness is due to machinery, is a direct tax on the machine and much to be desired.

6. Decentralization: The improvements of our present industrial existence being so many and so rapid, it leaves in its wake many industries unable to carry on under the new order.

With this comes the necessity for relocation of many workers, and a system of idle wages would assure to those victims of this development an income to tide them over until the establishment in a new location, as dictated to them by industry. These wages would also suffice to carry on those who are required to relocate for other reasons, namely, health, education.

7. Public Improvements: Public improvements should only be executed when and where required, and this work should be awarded to existing business institutions under fair competition. This is necessary, in order that business, with its personnel, may continue to thrive.

8. Premium on Idleness: This plan would not encourage idleness, but would probably obtain the effect of reducing it. Should the occasion so require, the plan has within itself the power to penalize those who would make it a plan against the best interests of our general production and use requirements.

9. Pensions: The demand for some degree of security in the form of a pension, sought by those who because of special service rendered to the government think it is their just due, would no longer exist.

10. Preferences: In public work, the necessity for preference, based on military service or residence, would probably not be demanded.

11. Delinquencies, crime and graft would be greatly reduced and rehabilitation of others would be made easier of accomplishment.

12. Unorganized workers would be desirous of affiliating with labor organizations based on constructive results obtained by the plan and the realization of the progress to be made in the future.

13. It would tend to keep the family group together, as the head of the family wage would be based on the family group, and the feeling of the juvenile of being a burden would be removed.

14. The expense incurred in the form of wages to conduct the plan would be for personal service of a positive and

highest type and of a constructive nature and the money could be considered well expended.

15. Strikers during the period of idleness being eligible for idle wages could live properly during the period of time of exerting economic pressure.

16. The necessity for persons to resort to strike breaking to earn a livelihood would be almost entirely removed.

17. Begging and soliciting alms would be unnecessary and unlawful.

18. Recognizing that selling prices generally in the past have been too high; also recognizing that the wage proportion of the selling price obtained by organized labor did assure continuance of the purchasing market and the hope of accomplishing in the future a wage proportion of selling price still higher.

19. Organized labor did not succeed in maintaining the permanent purchasing group through no fault of its own, but rather because of the inability of unorganized workers to obtain the proper proportion of wage to selling price, thereby destroying purchasing group and carrying down organized labor with it.

20. The enactment of the NRA is a backhanded complement to organized labor, and likewise is a criticism of unorganized industries for their conduct. For the NRA is attempting to do by law what organized labor has been doing of its own will, namely, that wages be sufficiently high for the worker to live on a decent plan in the locality in which he resided and that the hours of labor be not too long both for the reason of health and leisure, and also to so not affect the opportunity of employment of additional workers. At this time it is to be seen that against the business interests, who have been against organized workers and collective bargaining, the NRA has not succeeded much better than did the labor union.

21. Therefore, the progress of labor, no matter how successful for its membership, can only be permanently successful when the interests of workers outside of organized labor are not in too great conflict with our objectives to allow of undoing benefits obtained by organized labor.

22. Paradoxical as it may seem, during this period of chaos and extensive unemployment, the person who is willing to stay idle, without regard to his reason for so doing, is an asset rather than a liability in the community. The limited opportunity for employment receives applications for some in such large numbers that the necessity for paying a proper wage and having proper working conditions is of secondary importance, and those who are continually seeking employment, no matter what their reason may be, continue, in vying with each other to force downward the value of personal service.

In addition to this, the constant seeker for employment uses every means at his disposal to replace the existing worker, offering better terms to the employer than the present occupant enjoys, and leaves the employer with no scruples whatever about discharging or reducing the wages of his existing personnel, knowing full well that applicants of experience and education and many other qualifications stand ready to undermine the existing occupant. So, we therefore find the con-

dition of the ambitious making the matter worse rather than the unambitious. And on the other hand, the unemployed idle who complacently do not compete for vacancies existing, or to replace workers, are an asset by their conduct rather than a liability. While I do not feel they should be commended and while our hopes are for the time that positions available will exceed the positions wanted, I feel that until such time as these conditions arrive, those idle are assets rather than liabilities.

23. The ability of organized labor to maintain the price of personal service in the organized industries during this period of extended unemployment has been one of the few instances of stability in the entire business procedure of this country. Deflation in the values of improved real estate investments, with all due respect to its large percentage, is in no part attributable to organized labor, but the cause can be laid directly upon the financial, promotion and profit factors. Organized labor, having retained its price, has protected the investor in still retaining his intrinsic value and in the cases of those realty owners who have no equity, and in the cases of those lenders who have lost all or part of their loans due to this deflation, they can thank organized labor's ability to maintain at the same level the price of personal service. For had organized labor failed in this opportunity to those who paid for their services in the past and attempted to sell their services at greatly reduced prices, building of similar projects would be accomplished at a point which would wipe out all equities and a large portion of loan on existing investments. I mention the real estate particularly as it is a permanent investment and not a purchase of an expendable character, and being a permanent investment, labor's responsibility, which it has met successfully, is to assure to those who pay for their services today that those of the future will not be given the same service at a variable, unless upward.

24. Labor's desire to obtain a 30-hour week is to be highly commended, but I interpret as only a partial policy, as are many of our constructive legislative policies mentioned earlier in this report.

25. Our democratic form of government has within itself power to inaugurate radical departures from our existing business procedure and thereby correct permanently our difficulties, which are strictly business difficulties, and if this democratic form of government does not exercise its function and correct the cause of the faulty business procedure, it will naturally follow that the democratic form of government itself will be the one in which the radical departure will take place.

LABOR'S FRIEND WRITES OWN LIFE STORY

(Continued from page 197)

covering the 14 months of its earthly life. I marked items and pages to be copied. I put in a typewriter for three months. Practically everything worth while from that ancient *Man* was brought back to Madison. I felt like an archaeologist in Egypt, confronted by an Arabian bashaw refusing to let him dig for the relics of bygone Pharaohs, but able to bring him to terms by the pressure of American capitalism."

This autobiography is written simply and modestly. It is not a long book and there is no effort to adorn it with sentimentality or with furbelows. It is a picture of a lucid personality, fired with a great ideal, going quietly about to accomplish that ideal without fear or favor.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.50**

Pennsylvania Gets New Licensing Law

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

An Act

To safeguard life, health and property by providing for the registration of supervising electricians and journeyman electricians, conferring certain powers and imposing certain duties upon the State Department of Public Instruction, upon the court of common pleas of Dauphin County and providing penalties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That in order to safeguard life, health and property, any person engaged or offering to engage in work of any kind as a Supervising Electrician or a Journeyman Electrician shall hereafter be required to submit evidence that he, she or it is qualified so to work and shall be registered as hereinafter provided and it shall be unlawful for any person to engage or offer to engage in work of any kind as a Supervising Electrician or Journeyman Electrician in this Commonwealth unless such person has been duly registered or exempted under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 2. *Definitions.* The term "A Supervising Electrician" as used in this Act shall mean any person, firm, association, co-partnership or corporation who engages or offers to engage in the work of repairing, erecting or installing wires, conductors, conduits, motors, generators, instruments and all other machinery, apparatus, fixtures or appliances of every and any kind for carrying or using electricity for any purpose whatsoever in any opera house, hall, theatre, church, school house, college, academy, seminary, infirmary, sanatorium, children's home, hotel, medical institute, asylum, memorial building, armory, assembly hall, lodging house, apartment house, tenement, residence, dwelling or other building, public or private, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or to make any addition thereto.

(b) The term "Journeyman Electrician" as used in this Act shall mean any person engaged in working at or pursuing the trade of an Electrician in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who has had at least four (4) years' experience at said trade and in the employ of or under the direction or supervision of a Supervising Electrician.

The term "Department" as used in this Act shall mean the State Department of Public Instruction or any Board within this Department created for the administration of this Act.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring registration by any person or persons for engaging in the following work:

(a) Adjusting or repairing portable appliances or devices of any kind upon or in his or her or their residences.

(b) For medical or surgical purposes only.

(c) Covering only electric bell, telephone or similar systems operated by batteries of not more than thirty (30) volts.

(d) Adjusting, repairing or assembling electric lighting fixtures.

(e) Manufacturers performing in their own plants and with their own men work covered hereby, nor to telephone companies, electric light, heat or power companies or electric railway companies operating under

franchise or the laws of the State of Pennsylvania in the installation, maintenance, removal or repair of their conductors, apparatus or equipment used in connection with their business.

SECTION 4. The Department shall keep a record of its proceedings and an official register showing the names, places of business and residences of all persons registered under this Act and shall from time to time publish lists thereof.

SECTION 5. *Certificates of Registration, Qualifications of Applicants.* (a) The Department, upon application on the form pre-

We are publishing in this issue the complete text of an electrical licensing law which is to be introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature. It is sponsored by L. U. No. 56, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Erie, through its business manager, George L. Poulson.

Other bills have been introduced in former legislatures of Pennsylvania, namely in 1927 and 1929, but they have had rocky going. Mr. Poulson is anxious that all electrical workers in the state of Pennsylvania get behind this new law and endeavor to have it passed. He comments on Section 10, Clause A, as follows:

"Section 10, Clause A, might need some explanation—the reason I inserted the restriction on helpers and apprentices was the fact that a supervising electrician could hire one journeyman electrician and if there was nothing to prevent it, he could hire a hundred helpers, and thus nullify the act."

He believes that direct communication by wire or letter to members of the Pennsylvania Assembly will be one way to secure the passage of the bill.

scribed by it, accompanied with a certificate from at least three persons registered or eligible for registration under this act certifying to the character and competency of the applicant and upon the payment of a fee of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars and, except as hereinafter provided, shall issue a certificate of registration to any applicant who submits evidence satisfactory to the Department that the applicant is fully qualified to engage in the work of a Supervising Electrician.

(b) The Department, upon application on the form prescribed by it, accompanied with a certificate from at least three persons registered or eligible for registration under this Act certifying to the character and competency of the applicant and upon the payment of a fee of five (\$5.00) dollars and, except as hereinafter provided, shall issue a certificate of registration to any applicant who submits evidence satisfactory to the Department that the applicant is fully qualified to engage in the work of a Journeyman Electrician.

(c) Certificates of registration shall designate thereon whether issued under clause (a) or clause (b) of section two of this Act.

(d) Certificates of registration shall further designate thereon whether the registrant is engaged in work within the provisions of this Act requiring or using more or less than five hundred (500) volts. Applicants for registration shall only be required to submit evidence of qualification necessary for the requirements of such work.

(e) No person shall be eligible for registration under this Act who is not a citizen of the United States and at least twenty-one (21) years of age or is not of good character or repute.

(f) Applicants for Supervising Electrician must show evidence of compliance with the State Workman's Compensation Laws.

(g) The Department shall cause to be impressed upon each certificate of registration its seal.

SECTION 6. Certificates of registration shall be applicable only for the purposes and intent mentioned thereon in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 7. *Persons prima facie entitled to registration.* The following facts established in the application shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that the applicant is fully qualified to engage as a Supervising Electrician, to wit:

(a) Ten or more years of active practical experience and work in such work as is covered by this Act of a character indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work; or

(b) Graduation in any branch of such work as covered by this Act from a school or college approved by the Board as of satisfactory standing and having a course in such work as covered by this Act of not less than four (4) years and an additional two (2) years of active work as covered by this Act of a character indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work.

The following facts established in the application shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that the applicant is fully qualified to work as a Journeyman Electrician, to wit:

(c) Four (4) or more years of active practical experience and work in such work as covered by this Act of a character indicating that the applicant is competent to perform such work;

Provided, That upon the filing of an application the Department may investigate the allegations therein contained and if upon investigation it believes that the applicant is not competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work or to perform such work as covered by this Act it shall decline to register the applicant, stating its reasons. It shall also be the duty of the Department to receive any disqualifying evidence offered by any person objecting to the registration of the applicant and to refuse registration if in its opinion such disqualifying evidence refutes the prima facie evidence contained in the application.

SECTION 8. *Furnishing Additional Evidence by Applicant for Registration Examinations.* An applicant for registration where the evidence presented in the application does not appear to the Department conclusive or warranting the issuing of a certificate of registration may be required by the Department to present for its consideration further evidence and also may be required to take an examination.

SECTION 9. *Majority of Board to Pass Upon Application, Return of Percentage of Registration Fee.* A satisfactory character shall be essential to the qualifications of an applicant for registration under the pro-

visions of this Act. Should the Department deny the issuance of a certificate of registration to any applicant, ninety (90) per cent shall be returned to the applicant for a Supervising Electrician's certificate and fifty (50) per cent shall be returned to the applicant for a Journeyman Electrician's certificate and the remainder retained as an examination fee.

SECTION 10. Persons Exempted from Registration. The following persons shall be exempted from registration under the provisions of this Act, to wit:

(a) Any person who is engaged as a helper or apprentice, when such helper or apprentice is working under the supervision of a registered Journeyman Electrician or a Supervising Electrician: *Provided, however,* That to effectuate the policy of this Act there shall not be employed more than one helper or apprentice to each three Journeyman Electricians employed.

(b) Officers and employees of the Government of the United States, while actually engaged within the Commonwealth in work covered by the provisions of this Act for said Government, and no longer.

SECTION 11. Renewal of Certificates of Registration. Certificate of registration shall expire on the last day of _____ following their issuance or renewal and shall become invalid unless renewed. Certificates of registration shall be renewed by the Department without further examination upon the payment of a renewal fee of fifty (\$50.00) dollars for Supervising Electricians and two and one-half (\$2.50) dollars for Journeymen Electricians.

SECTION 12. Revocation of Certificates of Registration. The Department shall have the power to refuse to grant, revoke or refuse to renew the certificate of registration of any Supervising Electrician or any Journeyman Electrician who is guilty of

(a) The practice of any fraud or deceit in the obtaining or the attempt to obtain a certificate of registration or renewal thereof; or

(b) Any wilful negligence, incompetency, misconduct, fraud or deceit in the work of a registrant.

SECTION 13. Appeal to Court When Registration Denied or Revoked. Any person who shall feel aggrieved by any action of the Department in denying or revoking his or her certificate of registration may appeal therefrom to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County and after full hearing said Court shall make such order as the circumstances shall warrant. The action of said Court shall be final.

SECTION 14. Powers of Department. The Department shall have the right to make all rules and regulations and form of procedure necessary in its discretion for carrying out the purposes of this Act not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 15. Limitation of Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as interfering with or affecting the intent and purposes of any laws relating to Registered Architects nor any laws relating to Registered Professional Engineers.

SECTION 16. Provisions of Act Severable. The provisions of this Act are severable and in the event that any provision thereof should be declared unconstitutional it is hereby declared that the remaining provisions would have been enacted notwithstanding such judicial determination of the invalidity of any particular provision or provisions in any respect.

SECTION 17. Penalties. Any person who shall engage or offer to engage in work of any kind as a Supervising Electrician or Journeyman Electrician in this Commonwealth without being registered or exempted in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any person presenting or attempting to use as his

or her own the certificate of registration of another or any person who shall give any false or forged evidence of any kind to the Department in obtaining a certificate of registration or any person who shall falsely impersonate any other registrant of like or different name or any person who shall use or attempt to use an expired or revoked certificate of registration or shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for the first offense and for any subsequent offense to pay a fine of not less than two hundred (\$200.00) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars or to undergo imprisonment for a period of six (6) months or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 18. Repeals. All Acts and parts of Acts of Assembly inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

BAD LIGHTING MENACES WORKERS' EYES—LIVES

(Continued from page 205)

minating Engineering Society, with a membership representing public utilities, manufacturers of lighting equipment; consulting engineers, architects, general manufacturing industries, government agencies, college professors, physicists, physiologists, and oculists. Their latest code of lighting factories, mills and other work places was approved in 1930 by the American Standards Association, and is the code referred to earlier in this article. A copy of this code may be obtained from either the American Standards Association or the Illuminating Engineering Society, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, for 20 cents, but a general digest of its provisions is contained in the Woman's Bureau bulletin.

Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland and New Jersey use the American Standards code without any changes. In California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin, this code has been made a basis for the various state codes. A comparison of the illumination levels required in this latter group of states is made against those required by the American Standards code. In some cases the codes in Oregon, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania require higher levels than the Standards code.

Law Hampered by Fund Lack

In only eight states—California, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin, are the codes rules with the force of law which can be enforced by penalties, usually fines. In no state except New Jersey, it is said, is there much done to enforce the code where it has only the status of a recommendation or of an inspection standard. Enforcement difficulties are general because of lack of appropriations to educate and employ inspectors. In an appendix the bulletin lists in brief the state requirements for lighting in places of employment, together with enforcement practice and enforcement agency, of each state.

The following recommendations are made by the Woman's Bureau:

1. For any work, at all times, enough light that does not flicker should fall on the work without causing glare or discomfort to the worker. Extreme contrasts and shadows should be avoided.

2. For the most part, the light that helps one to see is light that falls on an object and is reflected to the eye. Light that comes to the eye directly from the light source, such as the sun or an unshaded bulb, is painful and hinders rather than helps sight. Some surfaces and colors reflect—that is, send out from their surface—more of the light that strikes them than others do. This is true of light-colored as compared with dark-colored materials; therefore, work on dark materials requires more light than does work on light materials.

3. The eye can adapt itself so that some sight is possible either with very little light or with a great deal of light, but the eye sees more quickly and clearly and with less effort under certain conditions than under others. The amount of light required for the best results depends partly on what is to be seen and partly on how clearly it needs to be seen. Seeing is not an instantaneous process. It takes time to see, and the amount of time needed depends in part on the light available.

Artificial Light May Aid

4. Natural lighting, that is, the use of sunlight, is very desirable. It is a good light and the windows allowing it to enter also provide ventilation. However, in most places of employment artificial light is necessary to supplement the natural light available, and it always should be provided.

5. There are three systems of artificial lighting, referred to as general, local, and local-general. Under general lighting, all the artificial light used is supplied by overhead lights that illuminate the entire room; in local lighting, individual light sources are provided at each work place; and in local-general lighting, light sources are provided that illuminate the entire room, and local light sources are used to supplement them at work places where additional light is required. (The last is the system recommended for many classes of work by experts in this field.)

6. There are instruments that measure illumination. The one most generally used is the foot-candle meter which tells how much light is falling on the place being measured. The arbitrary unit of measurement used is the foot-candle, and the lighting codes suggest the number of foot-candles needed at the work. Any measurement under ordinary conditions is one of natural light or of natural and artificial light together. Since light bulbs are generally used for artificial light, it seems desirable at first to know how many foot-candles of illumination result from lamps of different watts under given conditions. Such estimates are available but, as watts are of no help in estimating the illumina-

tion coming from natural-light sources, a foot-candle measurement must be made in order to be certain of the level of lighting.

7. Glare may be a problem of both natural and artificial light. There is no satisfactory way to measure it except with the individual eye, and the term is loosely defined as "any brightness within the field of vision of such a character as to cause discomfort, annoyance, interference with vision, or eye fatigue." Unshaded windows and unshaded light bulbs are the chief sources of glare, and reflecting of light from polished surfaces is another important cause. Equipment to eliminate glare is easily available, and since glare means wasted energy it should be prevented.

ELECTRICITY AS COMMON AS WATER IN U. S.

(Continued from page 192)

ment of public power is moving is indicated by announcements appearing again in the press that the Public Works Administration will supply \$30,000,000 for the harnessing of tides in the Bay of Fundy. Electrical workers in that region have long been interested in this project and the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has from time to time carried stories about the possibilities in this development. The harnessing of the tides is a technical possibility largely due to the peculiar contour of the rocky shores and the stony floors of the sea at this point.

III.

The tremendous urge for public development of power as illustrated by all the foregoing bills and projects puts the problem up to the government. It is doubtful if the government expected that the institution of the Tennessee Valley Authority would precipitate as rapid public development of rivers and waterways as these bills indicate. One straw in the wind is observed in a recent special report on the development of the Monongahela Valley in northern West Virginia.

A special committee was appointed from three departments of the government to survey this region. Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Richardson Saunders, assistant to Secretary of Labor Perkins, and John Franklin Carter, magazine writer connected with the Department of Agriculture, were the personnel of this committee.

Mr. Chapman believed that the development of the Monongahela Valley, through public ownership, would give the best service to the people of this region. His two colleagues, however, differed from him on this proposal and suggested that a power authority should be set up by private electric utilities which would become a yardstick for private capital. If the electric utilities would accept such a plan, one could see an interesting race between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Monongahela Valley Authority in the making. Other recommendations of this Monongahela committee were:

Establishment of new industries, using

local raw materials, financed locally "to offset the disadvantages of present heavy out-of-state investment."

Development of a recreational area, to attract patronage from Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore; stream purification and artificial lakes.

Removal of coal-mining families from congested coal camps to farm homesteads; relocation of submarginal farmers on better lands.

An educational program stressing vocational and self-help training.

The committee said that if no results come from "private initiative, supplemented by appropriate aid and advice through federal, state and county agencies," there might be a combination of public and private effort.

The whole rapid development in the power situation points to the fact that the United States expects again to lead the world in production and production equipment. If tomorrow's world of power is going to be an electrical world, and if electricity is going to be as common as water, Americans may look to see additional ways and means for ushering in an economy of plenty.

MINNESOTA PRESENTS MODEL POWER PROGRAM

(Continued from page 193)

consumption of 613 KWH per family approximate the averages in the United States, an average consumption of 613 KWH per family is small in comparison with desirable domestic uses of electricity and with actual domestic consumption in cities now enjoying low domestic rates." The favorable attitude toward municipal plants is based considerably on the finding that, in spite of handicaps of operation of isolated plants and smaller communities, municipal service provides lower rates and sells more electricity to the domestic and small commercial customer than commercial companies. In addition to this, it is stated:

"There is considerable evidence to the effect that the establishment of municipal plants in any area results in the reduction of electric rates not only to consumers served by such municipal plants but also to those served by commercial companies in the area, and that the possibility of the establishment of municipal plants serves as a check upon high rates."

Advocating that for economy and the extension of service, all power facilities in the state should be united into a super-power system, including both municipal and privately owned utilities, the governor's committee declares that "it appears that the inter-connection of the relatively large group of isolated municipal plants with surrounding plants and transmission lines should result in material savings to the several regions. A check of the area served by commercial companies shows that the existing arrangement can be greatly improved. For example, the Federal Public Service Corporation operates in some 19 separate areas, some of them very small and surrounded by areas served by other companies. The Interstate Power Company serves eight sepa-

rate areas. Many of these can be consolidated with other companies to advantage. The re-grouping of services in various areas holds promise of definite gains in efficiency and economy.

"A detailed study is necessary of all existing power facilities, services rendered by each and the improvements and economies obtainable by re-grouping. A study should be made of the advantages obtainable in a state-wide super-power system, with the elimination of inefficient plants and reduction of reserve facilities. Such a plan should take into consideration the undeveloped water power resources so that when feasible to develop them, they will fit into the picture."

The report of the committee on electric power is a part of the report of the Minnesota State Planning Board which has made a general survey of the resources of the state with a view of shaping their development to the best advantage. It was prepared with the assistance of Roland S. Vaile, federal consultant representing the National Resources Board. Some 44 states are engaged in preparing, or have completed these reports.

The electrical committee included A. B. Horwitz, chairman; Knud Wefald, and Mrs. Marian Le Sueur, brilliant woman Farmer-Labor leader.

AN UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AUTHORITY

(Continued from page 194)

gard to the provisions of the civil service laws, appoint such managers, assistant managers, officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as are necessary for the transaction of its business, fix their compensation, define their duties, require bonds of such of them as the board may designate, and provide a system of organization to fix responsibility and promote efficiency. Any appointee of the board may be removed in the discretion of the board. No regular officer or employee of the Corporation shall receive a salary in excess of that received by a member of the board.

(b) The board shall select a treasurer and as many assistant treasurers as it deems proper, which treasurer and assistant treasurers shall give such bonds for the safe-keeping of the securities and moneys of the said Corporation as the board may require: *Provided*, That any member of said board may be removed from office at any time by a concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(c) All contracts to which the Corporation is a party and which require the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of buildings, dams, locks, or other projects shall contain a provision that not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature prevailing in the vicinity shall be paid to such laborers or mechanics.

(d) In the event any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages, the question shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination, and

his decision shall be final. In the determination of such prevailing rate or rates, due regard shall be given to those rates which have been secured through collective agreement by representatives of employers and employees.

(e) Where such work as is described in the two preceding paragraphs is done directly by the Corporation the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid in the same manner as though such work had been let by contract.

(f) In so far as applicable, the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, the Corporation

(a) Shall have succession in its corporate name.

(b) May sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(c) May adopt and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(d) May make contracts, as herein authorized.

(e) May adopt, amend, and repeal by-laws.

(f) May purchase or lease and hold such real and personal property as it deems necessary or convenient in the transaction of its business, and may dispose of any such personal property held by it.

(g) Shall have such powers as may be necessary or appropriate for the exercise of the powers herein specifically conferred upon the Corporation.

(h) Shall have power in the name of the United States of America to exercise the right of eminent domain, and in the purchase of any real estate or the acquisition of real estate by condemnation proceedings, the title to such real estate shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and thereupon all such real estate shall be entrusted to the Corporation as the agent of the United States to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

(i) Shall have power to acquire real estate for the construction of dams, reservoirs, power houses, and other structures, and navigation projects at any point along the Upper Mississippi River, or any of its tributaries, and in the event that the owner or owners of such property shall fail and refuse to sell to the Corporation at a price deemed fair and reasonable by the board, then the Corporation may proceed to exercise the right of eminent domain, and to condemn all property that it deems necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and all such condemnation proceedings shall be had pursuant to the provisions and requirements hereinafter specified, with reference to any and all condemnation proceedings.

(j) Shall have power to rent, purchase, or erect transmission lines for the transmission of electricity connecting any dams, reservoirs, or power houses, and for transmitting power developed by the Corporation to the place or places of consumption.

(k) Shall have power to construct dams, reservoirs, power houses, power structures, transmission lines, navigation projects, and incidental works, in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and to unite the various power installations into one or more systems of transmission lines.

SEC. 6. The board is hereby authorized—

(a) To produce, transmit, distribute, and sell electric power, as herein authorized.

(b) To establish, maintain, and operate laboratories and experimental plants, and to undertake experiments for the distribution of electricity to farm organizations, municipal corporations, states and public subdivisions of states, counties, or municipalities; to further the proper use, conservation and development of the natural resources of the Upper Mississippi River Basin; and to study the question of reforestation within said basin, and the proper use of marginal lands therein: *Provided*, That any invention or discovery made by virtue of, and incidental to, such service by an employee of the Government of the United States, serving under this section, or by any of the employees of the Corporation, together with patents which may be granted thereon, shall be the sole and exclusive property of the Corporation, which is hereby authorized to grant such licenses thereunder as it shall deem just: *Provided further*, That the board may pay to such inventor such sum from the income of sale of licenses any amount it may deem proper.

(c) To supply water for domestic use and other purposes to states, counties, districts, municipalities, or farm organizations.

(d) To request the assistance and advice of any officer, agent, or any employee of any executive department or any independent office of the United States to enable the Bureau the better to carry out its powers and duties successfully, and, in so far as practicable, it shall utilize the services of such officers, agents, and employees, and the President shall, if in his opinion the public interest, service, or economy so require, direct that such assistance, advice, and service be rendered to the Corporation.

The Corporation shall ascertain from its studies whether the underground water level in said basin or any part thereof, has been receding and what steps can be taken for the purpose of restoring and preserving said water level.

SEC. 7. In the appointment of officials and the selection of employees for the Corporation, and in the promotion of any such officials or employees, no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration but all such appointments and promotions shall be given and made on the basis of merit and efficiency. Any member of said board who is found by the President of the United States to be guilty of a violation of this section shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, and any appointee of said board who is found by the board to be guilty of a violation of this section shall be removed from office by said board.

SEC. 8. The board is hereby empowered and authorized to sell the surplus power not used in its operations to states, counties, municipalities, corporations, partnerships, or individuals, according to the policies herein set forth; and to carry out said authority the board is authorized to enter into contracts for sale for a term not exceeding twenty years. In the sale of such current by the board it shall give preference to states, counties, municipalities, and co-operative organizations of citizens or farmers not organized or doing business for profit, but primarily for the purpose of supplying electricity to their own citizens or members: *Provided*, That all contracts made with private companies or individuals for the sale of electric power, which power is to be resold at a profit, shall contain a provision authorizing the board to cancel such contract upon three years' notice in writing, if the board needs said electric power to supply the demands of states, counties, municipalities, or co-operative organizations of citizens or farmers.

SEC. 9. (a) In order to promote and encourage the fullest possible use of electric light and power on farms within reasonable

distance of any of its transmission lines, the board, in its discretion, shall have power to construct transmission lines to farms and small villages which are not otherwise supplied with electricity at reasonable rates, and to make such rules and regulations governing such sale and distribution of such electric power as in its judgment may be just and equitable.

(b) The board is hereby authorized and directed to make studies, experiments, and determinations to promote the wider and better use of electric power for agricultural and domestic purposes, or for small or local industries, and it may co-operate with state governments or their subdivisions or agencies, with educational or research institutions, and with co-operatives or other organizations, in the application of electric power to the fuller and better-balanced development of the resources of the region.

(c) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Government, in so far as practicable, to distribute and sell the surplus power generated by the Corporation equitably and practically among the states, counties, municipalities, and farm organizations, as herein provided for, within reasonable transmission distance. Said policy is further declared to be that the projects herein provided for shall be considered primarily for the benefit of the people of the section as a whole and particularly the domestic and rural consumers to whom the power can economically be made available.

(d) In order to encourage and facilitate the use by rural consumers of such surplus power, and to aid such consumers in acquiring the materials and equipment necessary to the fullest possible utilization of such power for domestic purposes, the Corporation is further authorized to enter into contracts or agreements for acquiring such materials and equipment and furnishing the same to such consumers at a reasonable cost.

SEC. 10. (a) In order to place the board upon a fair basis for the making of contracts and for receiving bids for the sale of power, it is hereby expressly authorized, either from appropriations made by Congress, or from funds secured from the sale of power, to construct, lease, purchase, or authorize the construction of transmission lines within transmission distance from the place where generated. The board is also authorized to lease to any person, persons, or corporation, the use of any transmission line owned by the Government and operated by the board, but no such lease shall be made that in any way interferes with the use of such transmission line by the board: *Provided*, That if any state, county, or municipality, or other public or co-operative organization of citizens or farmers, not organized or doing business for profit, but primarily for the purpose of supplying electricity to its own citizens or members, or any two or more of such municipalities or organizations shall construct or agree to construct and maintain a properly designed and built transmission line to any generating plant owned by the Government and under the control of the board, the board is hereby authorized to contract with such state, county, or municipality, or other organization, or any two or more of them, for the sale of electricity for a term not exceeding thirty years; and in any such case the board shall give to such state, county, municipality, or other organization, ample time to fully comply with any local law now in existence, or hereafter enacted, providing for the necessary legal authority for such state, county, municipality, or other organization, to contract with the board for such power: *Provided further*, That all contracts entered into between the board and any municipality or other political subdivision or cooperative organization shall provide that

the electric power shall be sold and distributed to the ultimate consumer without discrimination as between consumers of the same class, and such contract shall be voidable at the election of the board, if a discriminatory rate, rebate, or other special concession is made or given to any consumer or user by the municipality or other political subdivision or co-operative organization: *Provided further*, That as to any surplus power not so sold, as above provided, to states, counties, municipalities, or other said organizations, before the board shall sell the same to any person or corporation engaged in the distribution or resale of electricity for profit, it shall require said person or corporation to agree that any resale of electric power by such person or corporation shall be made to the ultimate consumer of such electric power at prices that shall not exceed a schedule fixed by the board from time to time as reasonable, just, and fair; and in case of any such sale, if an amount is charged the ultimate consumer which is in excess of the price so deemed to be just, reasonable, and fair by the board, the contract for such sale between the board and such distributor of electricity shall be voidable at the election of the board: *And provided further*, That the board is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with other power systems for the mutual exchange of unused excess power upon suitable terms, and as an emergency or break-down relief.

(b) The board is hereby authorized to construct any plant or plants, either steam or otherwise, to be used as standby plants in connection with other generating plants herein provided for.

SEC. 11. The board is hereby authorized and directed to construct under the terms of this Act any dam or dams which, by its study and survey of the Upper Mississippi River Basin, is by said board deemed necessary or feasible; and it is hereby directed to construct such dam or dams as may be necessary to assist in the control of the flood waters of the Upper Mississippi River, or any of its tributaries, wherever nature has provided a natural storage reservoir which can be utilized for the storage of such flood waters. The board is authorized to utilize such stored waters for the purpose of flood control, navigation, and the development of electric power.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Corporation by the methods and means provided for in this Act, to bring about in said Upper Mississippi River Basin, (1) the maximum amount of flood control, (2) the maximum benefit to navigation, (3) the maximum generation of electric power consistent with flood control, restoration of lake levels, and navigation, (4) the proper use of marginal lands, (5) the proper method of reforestation of lands in said basin suitable for reforestation, and (6) the economic and social well-being of the people living in said basin.

(c) The President is hereby authorized by such means and methods as he may deem proper within the limits of appropriations made therefor, to make such surveys and general plans for said basin, as may be useful to Congress, to the Corporation, and the several states, in guiding and controlling the extent, sequence, and nature of the development that may be equitably and commercially advanced through the expenditure of public funds, and through the guidance and control of public authority, all for the general purpose of fostering an orderly and proper physical, social, and economic development of said basin. The President or the Corporation is further authorized, in making such plans and surveys, to co-operate with the states affected thereby, or with subdivisions or agencies of such states, or with co-operative or other organizations, and to make such studies, experiments, or demonstrations as may be necessary or suit-

able to that end. The President or the Corporation shall recommend to Congress from time to time, as the work provided for in this Act proceeds, such legislation as may be deemed proper to carry out the general purposes of this Act.

SEC. 12. (a) Any moneys received by the Corporation from the sale of power not used for the building of transmission lines or for any other purpose connected with the generation or transmission of power, and not deemed by the board as necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act, shall be turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury and shall by him be applied on the payment of the amount or amounts allocated to power until all of the amounts thus allocated to power shall have been repaid to the Government of the United States.

(b) All general penal statutes relating to the larceny, embezzlement, conversion, or to the improper handling, retention, use, or disposal of public moneys or property of the United States, shall apply to the moneys and property of the Corporation and to moneys and properties of the United States entrusted to the Corporation.

(c) Any person who, with intent to defraud the Corporation, or to deceive any director, officer, or employee of the Corporation or any officer or employee of the United States (1) makes any false entry in any book of the Corporation, or (2) makes any false report or statement for the Corporation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) Any person who shall receive any compensation, rebate, or reward, or shall enter into any conspiracy, collusion, or agreement, express or implied, with intent to defraud the Corporation or wrongfully and unlawfully to defeat its purposes, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 13. The Corporation may cause proceedings to be instituted for the acquisition by condemnation of any lands, easements, rights-of-way, or other interests which, in the opinion of the Corporation, are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. The proceedings shall be instituted in the United States district court for the district in which the land easement, right-of-way, or other interest, or any part thereof, is located, and such court shall have full jurisdiction to divest the complete title to the property sought to be acquired out of all persons or claimants and vest the same in the United States in fee simple, and to enter a decree quieting the title thereto in the United States of America.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition for condemnation and for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property to be acquired, and assessing the compensation to be paid, the court shall appoint three commissioners who shall be disinterested persons and who shall take and subscribe an oath that they do not own any lands, or interest or easement in any lands, which it may be desirable for the United States to acquire in the furtherance of said project, and such commissioners shall not be selected from the locality wherein the land sought to be condemned lies. Such commissioners shall receive a per diem allowance of not to exceed \$15 for their services together with an additional amount of \$5 per day for subsistence for time actually spent in performing their duties as commissioners.

(c) It shall be the duty of such commissioners to examine into the value of the lands sought to be condemned, to conduct hearings and receive evidence, and generally to take such appropriate steps as may be proper for the determination of the value of the said lands sought to be condemned, and for such purpose the commissioners are authorized to

administer oaths and subpoena witnesses, which said witnesses shall receive the same fees as are provided for witnesses in the Federal courts. The said commissioners shall thereupon file a report setting forth their conclusions as to the value of the said property sought to be condemned, making a separate award and valuation in the premises with respect to each separate parcel involved. Upon the filing of such award in court the clerk of said court shall give notice of the filing of such award to the parties to said proceeding, in manner and form as directed by the judge of said court.

(d) Either or both parties may file exceptions to the award of said commissioner within twenty days from the date of the filing of said award in court. Exceptions filed to such award shall be heard before three Federal district judges unless the parties, in writing, in person, or by their attorneys, stipulate that the exceptions may be heard before a lesser number of judges. On such hearing such judges shall pass de novo upon the proceedings had before the commissioners, may view the property, and may take additional evidence. Upon such hearings the said judges shall file their own award, fixing therein the value of the property sought to be condemned, regardless of the award previously made by the said commissioners.

(e) At any time within thirty days from the filing of the decision of the district judges upon the hearing on exceptions to the award made by the commissioners, either party may appeal from such decision of the said judges to the circuit court of appeals, and the said circuit court of appeals shall upon the hearing on said appeal dispose of the same upon the record, without regard to the awards or findings theretofore made by the commissioners or the district judges, and such circuit court of appeals shall thereupon fix the value of the said property sought to be condemned.

(f) Upon acceptance of an award by the owner of any property herein provided to be appropriated, and the payment of the money awarded or upon the failure of either party to file exceptions to the award of the commissioners within the time specified, or upon the award of the commissioners, and the payment of the money by the United States pursuant thereto, or the payment of the money awarded into the registry of the court by the Corporation, the title to said property and the right to the possession thereof shall pass to the United States, and the United States shall be entitled to a writ in the same proceeding to dispossess the former owner of said property, and all lessees, agents, and attorneys of such former owner, and to put the United States, by its agent, the Corporation, into possession of said property.

(g) In the event of any property owned in whole or in part by minors, or insane persons, or incompetent persons, or estates of deceased persons, then the legal representatives of such minors, insane persons, incompetent persons, or estates shall have power, by and with the consent and approval of the trial judge in whose court said matter is for determination, to consent to or reject the awards of the commissioners herein provided for, and in the event that there will be no legal representatives, or that the legal representatives for such minors, insane persons, or incompetent persons shall fail or decline to act, then such trial judge may, upon motion, appoint a guardian ad litem to act for such minors, insane persons, or incompetent persons, and such guardian ad litem shall act to the full extent and to the same purpose and effect as his ward could act, if competent, and such guardian ad litem shall be deemed to have full power and authority to respond to conduct, or to maintain any proceeding herein provided for affecting his said ward.

SEC. 14. The net proceeds derived by the Corporation from the sale of power and any materials or equipment furnished under section 9 (d) by the Corporation, after deducting the cost of operation, maintenance, depreciation, amortization, and an amount deemed by the board as necessary to withhold as operating capital, or devoted by the board to new construction, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year.

SEC. 15. All appropriations necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act are hereby authorized.

SEC. 16. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed so far as they affect the operations contemplated by this Act.

SEC. 17. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved, but no such amendment or repeal shall operate to impair the obligation of any contract made by said Corporation under any power conferred by this Act.

SEC. 18. The sections of this Act are hereby declared to be separable, and in the event any one or more sections of this Act be held to be unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity of other sections of this Act.

YARDSTICK AREAS NOW DEVELOP IN TVA

(Continued from page 196)

there has been built up a surplus of more than \$16,000 of which \$2,400 has been appropriated for depreciation and \$6,000 for new construction.

Because the association contracted for the purchase of the distribution system and it was not desired to pay for this entirely from revenues, each member of the co-operative agreed to pay a membership, or amortizing fee of \$100. Most members pay this in installments included in their electric bill. These fees are all to be paid on the debt to the TVA. After the system has been paid for the association may use its surplus profits to repay the membership fees to its individual members before these funds are made available for reductions in rates.

How System Is Handled

The administration of the system is handled by a board of five elected managers and a superintendent who is directed by the board.

According to the initial rate schedule, rates to domestic consumers were reduced approximately 48 per cent, to commercial and industrial users 56 per cent, when the rate schedule made up by the TVA was substituted for that of the Mississippi Power Co. The comparison in rates for residential service is as follows:

MISSISSIPPI POWER CO. Minimum charge, \$1.00 per month KWH Per Mo. KWH	ALCORN COUNTY ELECTRIC ASSN. Minimum charge, 75 cents per month KWH Per Mo. KWH
First --- 25 @ 8.5c	First --- 50 @ 3c
Next --- 25 @ 5.5c	Next --- 150 @ 2c
Next --- 40 @ 4.0c	Next --- 200 @ 1c
Next --- 110 @ 2.5c	Next --- 1,000 @ 0.4c
Excess over --- 200 @ 1.5c	Excess over --- 1,400 @ 0.75c

This schedule indicates the large savings that can be made by domestic consumers in the charge per kilowatt hour as their use of electricity for operation

of load-building appliances is increased.

For customers who elected to pay the amortization, or membership fee of \$100 by the installment plan rather than in cash it has been cleverly handled so that it does not increase even the minimum bill over the old rate. The residential customer using 25 KWH per month pays the minimum bill of 75 cents for service and an extra 25 cents is charged toward the amortization fee, or a total of \$1.00. Under the old rate the minimum bill was \$1.00 but this purchased less than 12 KWH per month. For 50 KWH the domestic consumer pays \$1.50 and an amortization charge of 50 cents; on bills for \$2.50 or more the charge remains at \$1.00.

Residential consumption of current increased from an average of 66 KWH per customer in June, 1934, to 80 KWH in November. During the first six months the association purchased 1,821,000 KWH from the Tennessee Valley Authority at an average rate of 5.8 mills per KWH. After paying a total of \$10,558 for power, and a payment of \$20,000 on its debt to the TVA the association had built up current assets of \$22,000 of which \$12,000 was in cash. The total operating expense and maintenance was \$16,864 for the period, and \$3,019 was paid for taxes. The average cost to customers of the association was 2.44 cents per KWH.

During this early period of operation much new construction has been necessary, partly because of the addition of major electric appliances in homes. The domestic load in Alcorn County was increased by 211 electric refrigerators, 90 ranges, and 32 water heaters. The association has placed in reserve from its revenues \$6,000 for new construction.

It is estimated that annual surplus earnings, even if they did not show an increase, will make possible a fund of \$16,000 available for the retirement of debt in addition to about \$10,000 from the membership fees. The association feels confident that both its original purchase and rural transmission system can be paid for in six or seven years. After this is done, members of the association may vote whether they wish their membership fees repaid out of surplus profits or whether they wish these profits to be applied immediately in reduction of rates. Since practically every customer of the association is also a member there are happy days ahead for users of electric service in Alcorn County no matter which alternative is selected. Large reductions in rates are anticipated when the obligations of the association are paid for. The present rate structure has been set up by the TVA and must be adhered to until the association has paid its debt, and the TVA retains various supervisory powers.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID APRIL 1 TO 30, 1935

L.U.	Name	Amount
77	G. W. Batterton	\$1,000.00
164	J. L. Marengi	1,000.00
I. O.	Chas. Loe	1,000.00
3	W. M. Walsh	1,000.00
86	Jas. J. Yawman	1,000.00
134	M. P. Masterson	1,000.00
185	B. D. Lafleur, Jr.	1,000.00
134	L. Eck	1,000.00
I. O.	L. G. Reid	250.00
66	S. J. Carpenter	1,000.00
65	C. J. Sylvester	1,000.00
I. O.	B. J. Burnett	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. Weisback	1,000.00
52	Sylvester Feiner	1,000.00
73	C. R. Marat	1,000.00
233	L. C. Lawing	1,000.00
574	W. A. Lawson	1,000.00
103	Fred Mente	500.00
I. O.	A. G. Voss	1,000.00
3	J. W. Bird	1,000.00
134	Wm. McConaughy	1,000.00
3	J. Fury	1,000.00
70	C. S. Eller	825.00
134	J. T. Wilson	1,000.00
53	W. T. Holland	1,000.00
I. O.	J. A. Fitzpatrick	1,000.00
134	E. O. Hendrickson	1,000.00
I. O.	L. E. Drew	1,000.00
429	R. G. Chaffin	1,000.00
677	G. A. Doris	1,000.00
151	Geo. Knauff	1,000.00
5	Jas. O'Brien	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	1,000.00
79	M. J. Starr	1,000.00
77	R. G. Cox	1,000.00
305	O. McCormick	1,000.00
713	S. Ceinor	200.00
406	Wm. Richards	1,000.00
Total		\$35,775.00

I RIDE WITH A LINEMAN'S CORPSE

(Continued from page 200)

stantaneously, yet holding him in an upright position. The lumber had formed over me an arch, tunnel-like, that prevented me from getting up or turning around. The blood was running on me and made me sick.

Then the train gave a jerk in another direction and made the lumber release Jack, allowing him to drop to the floor. I succeeded in opening the door but the train was running full speed. At day-break the train came to a stop at the small town of Wallingford, Vt. In my excitement I pulled the body off the car and on the station platform, but I could not stand any more. I dropped on my knees crying like a child.

The medical examiner passed over the body and allowed me to go free the next morning at 6:30 a. m. The body was buried in the Catholic cemetery. At the end of the grave I drove an angle rod and I tied his belt and hooks with a tie-wire. It was the end of a boomer.

In 1915, having acquired a little prosperity and an automobile, I passed by the place and the angle rod was still there but the hooks were gone. In 1919, with an x conduit and some pieces of conduit I made a cross and on my way to the White Mountain I stopped to place the cross on the grave. I sincerely hope that before my living days are over I will have another opportunity to visit the place that took away from me and forever, the idea of being a boomer.

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A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5



FLANK MOVE TO MILITARIZE CCC

(Continued from page 199)

Auxiliary Enlisted Reserve, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. That all such persons as shall enlist in said Auxiliary Enlisted Reserve shall be subject to annual physical examination and be bound to make quarterly report upon blanks to be furnished by the Secretary of War of the correct address of each such soldier at the time of such quarterly reports, and all such persons making such quarterly reports and complying with other reasonable regulations and requirements of the Secretary of War shall be entitled to be paid and to receive quarterly the sum of \$5. The members of said Auxiliary Enlisted Reserve shall be under no higher obligation to render military service in time of war or of a national emergency declared by Congress to exist, than any member of the unorganized reserves and in the event of the enactment of a law providing for the selective service of the unorganized reserve by drafting, all such members of the Auxiliary Enlisted Reserve shall be entitled to all such exemptions and deferments as any other person of the unorganized reserves may be entitled to."

"H. R. 5593

"A Bill to authorize enlistments of members of Civilian Conservation Corps.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, those members of the Civilian Conservation Corps who have completed or who hereafter complete approximately six months' service therein and whose separation from said Corps was or shall have been under honorable conditions, may be, upon their application, enrolled in that Corps for a further period of two months for the purpose of intensive military training, and at the expiration thereof such members and honorably discharged soldiers may be accepted, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for enlistment for five years in an organization to be known as the 'Auxiliary Reserve,' and upon completion of such enlistment may be re-enlisted: *Provided,* That subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe for their proper identification, location and physical condition, members of the Auxiliary Enlisted Reserve shall be paid in quarterly installments at the rate of \$24 per year."

At present men entering the Civilian Conservation Camps take a simple pledge which in no way resembles an oath of loyalty such as required for military service men.

"I, -----, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the information given above as to my status is correct. I agree to remain in the Civilian Conservation Corps for the period terminating at the discretion of the United States between March 31 and April 15, 1934, unless sooner released by proper authority, and that I will obey those in

authority and observe all the rules and regulations thereof to the best of my ability and will accept such allowances as may be provided pursuant to law and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. I understand and agree that any injury received or disease contracted by me while a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps cannot be made the basis of any claim against the government, except such as I may be entitled to under the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742) (an act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties and for other purposes), and that I shall not be entitled to any allowances upon release from camp, except transportation in kind to the place at which I was accepted for enrollment. I understand further that any articles issued to me by the United States Government for use while a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, are, and remain, property of the United States Government and that wilful destruction, loss, sale, or disposal of such property renders me financially responsible for the cost thereof and liable to trial in the civil courts. I understand further that any infraction of the rules or regulations of the Civilian Conservation Corps renders me liable to expulsion therefrom. So help me God."

Congressman McSwain is a lawyer who entered the first training camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., in 1917, and was commissioned in the national army, infantry branch.

DIAGRAMMED DREAM OF SOLAR POWER PLANT

(Continued from page 201)

using the suitable liquids for steam, immense quantities can be developed in any locality between the frigid zones. Ocean temperatures could be advantageously used. Our numerous hot springs could supply us with enormous quantities of power by combining them with stratosphere temperatures.

Immense Possibilities Seen

Engineers have planned power plants using the difference in temperatures of ocean surface in the tropics, and the ocean bottom. The difference in water under the ice and the arctic atmosphere temperatures have been proposed for power purposes. These are simple, and promise considerable power. But in either case, their difference in temperature is small. By using the solar heat of our deserts, which attains as high as 140 degrees F, with the 140 degrees below zero F, we have a total of 280 degrees difference. Here we have immense possibilities. In such places as Imperial, Coachella, and Death Valleys, literally billions of kilowatts of power could be developed. By tapping the stratosphere's unlimited supply of cold, enough power could be produced in our deserts to supply every home and factory and railroad in America. So why do we continue to

burn up our precious supply of wood, coal, and oil? Why do we continue to pour oil and coal into our inefficient and antiquated locomotives, in respect to fuel?

One might reasonably assume that this plant would be fine in the summer, but of small consequence in the winter. It is true that our maximum output will be in the summer, but by using the proper liquids, we can make immense quantities of power at all times, and by interlinking with hydro plants, we may store water in the mountains for winter use. If we further interlink with plants using the difference in temperatures of under-ice water with arctic atmosphere, we will have a well balanced system, for these plants will be at their maximum in the winter and completely shut down in summer. By systematic interlinkage of plants across the continent, we will be quite able to take advantage of the whole range of sunshine from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which, even in winter, will develop large quantities of power in our southwestern and southern states. By this system we would be able to store water in our underground reservoirs, to be pumped out cool and filtered in the summer for our cities.

Let us start to work at once on our preliminary research. Let us firmly decide to halt immediately our extravagant waste of our natural resources, and take advantage of nature's temperatures which cannot be destroyed. Let us, paradoxically, cool our homes and offices with the heat of the desert sun, and warm them with the stratosphere cold. Let us run our factories and trains, not with oil and coal, but with nature's unlimited supply of heat and cold. By generating electricity in such quantities as seems apparent, millions of tons of coal and oil can be saved each year, while the cost of current would be so reduced that our present prices would seem outrageous. Let us show the spirit of Mark Twain that we ARE doing something about the weather—that we are using it in quantities far beyond the present imagination of mankind.

GOVERNOR OLSON HITS COMPANY UNION

(Continued from page 195)

parison of the votes of the same employees in elections under company and under labor board supervision.

"Records of isolated cases, however, tend to indicate that the outcome of an election may to some degree be influenced by the agency under which the vote is taken. Thus in one case of the Tubize-Chatillon Company it was recorded that 1,700 of the employees voted for an employee-representation plan on February 16, 1934, and that only 600 voted against it.

"In the decision of August 23, 1934, on the other hand, the National Labor Relations Board pointed out that, based on an election held under the supervision of the National Labor Board, 1,076 out of 1,624 ballots, or 66 per cent, favored an A. F. of L. organization."

Results of 138 Elections

In an accompanying table of election results the data for the National Labor Board cover 138 elections held in 546 separate plants. More than 100,000 employees in 36 states and

50 industries voted up to March 15, with the following percentages:

Boards	Total Votes	For Trade Union	For Representa- tion	For Employee In- dividuals, etc.
National Labor	103,714	69.4	28.5	2.1
National Labor Relations	34,292	60.8	33.3	5.9
Nat'l Steel Labor	378	62.7	35.4	1.9
Textile Labor Relations	1,352	67.3	22.4	10.3
National Long- shoremen's	977	75.0	22.5	2.5
Bituminous Coal Labor	3,083	39.9	56.5	3.6
Petroleum Labor Policy	5,887	60.6	33.4	6.0
Nat'l Mediation	54,899	70.3	29.1	0.6
Total	204,582	67.5	30.0	2.5
Automobile Labor	105,000	12.0	11.0	77.0

The special committee of the fund under whose auspices the study was made consisted of William H. Davis, chairman; William L. Chenery, Henry S. Dennison, William N. Leiserson and Sumner H. Slichter.

WILL OWNER'S TASTE OFFER SALES RESISTANCE?

(Continued from page 203)

available and in use in the modern, moderate priced house erected to individual order. We prefer to call it the package house, because it comes in a package and the purchaser buys a package knowing little about the contents; and like the purchaser of a package of breakfast food, he pays a high price for "the puff."

The experience of a national mail order house in the building field should serve as a warning to the promoters of the Motohomes. This company found that purchasers did not want portable, prefabricated structures except for summer cottages and garages; this only to a limited extent. Their ready-cut houses with the pieces numbered which they believed would reduce labor costs proved a flop and the company gradually went into the contracting business with construction handled through local offices in many cities. For awhile they sold a great many homes. When residential building dropped off they went badly in the red because of overhead and sales costs; and when forced to discontinue their finance plan, which bolstered sales, pulled out entirely, leaving the construction field to local builders.

Although this company had more than 140 standard plans for houses of all types and sizes, the experience of salesmen was that purchasers never were satisfied to accept a standard plan without minor changes.

If American Houses accepts responsibility for servicing houses erected, it will mean endless inconvenience to the purchaser and endless expense to the corporation as the structures are given their tryout as dwelling places. Repairs and replacements of defective material, it seems evident, will have to be handled by the organization as neither supplies nor serv-

ice will be available locally. How the exterior walls will stand up under the assaults of wind, rain, cold, sun, heat and dryness is undetermined. Neither can the purchaser know whether the mechanism of the various parts of the "motor-unit" will continue to function.

Radical designs and new compositions may appeal to the rich for their summer camps and play-houses, but we do not think they will be favored by the conservative purchaser who feels that he is lucky to be able to finance and build one home in his life-time. It's too early to say that the package house will not be sold successfully, however. Plenty of money for promoting it seems to be ready for lavish distribution, and the sales campaign is just beginning.

Co-operation in Toledo

The co-operation of members of L. U. No. 8 in installing a new lighting system led to a very great improvement in their labor newspaper plant, according to the Toledo Union Leader. Painters', carpenters', building laborers' and glass workers' locals followed their example, leading to a renovation of the plant that the management of the paper had long wished for

but had not been able to afford. In a recent issue of the paper the Editor and employees expressed their gratitude for the "fine spirit of co-operation which is now going through the labor movement, and to the electrical workers who led the march."

Because the lighting system was far from adequate, a committee from the local union determined to remedy conditions as far as possible. As reported in the Union Leader, "The electrical workers decided to install an up-to-date lighting effect."

"To this end a number of the members donated their services. The J. P. Morrissey Construction Co., building the new Y. M. C. A., co-operated with certain material. The Romanoff Electrical Co. sent tools, ladders, etc. The members of local Union No. 8 jumped in on the job and now we are in fine shape as far as lighting is concerned."

Painters then went to work to brighten up the old, dark-colored walls and carpenters undertook to be responsible for certain repairs, calling on the building laborers' union for help. The glass workers came through with a money donation, which is expected to be followed by other locals which do not participate in the remodeling work.

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Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
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Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
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Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
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Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
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Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal	4.00
Gavels, each	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 12 TO APRIL 10, 1935

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	85001 87000	59	128556 128577	159	603909 603954	285	497118 497133	429	191929 191934
1	14428 14429	59	576311 576395	160	252189 252230	288	52519 52521	429	231558 231582
1	61618 61623	60	445356 445430	160	271602 271648	288	612854 612885	430	499582 499605
1	133079 133095	64	13531 13540	161	903523 903538	290	961019 961042	431	39337 39342
1	156614 156617	64	491871 491980	163	965944 965995	291	342175 342189	431	193426 193446
1	605251 605549	64	590311 590341	164	406791 406840	293	309122 309128	434	945441 945450
1	679280 679500	65	174516 174546	164	408761 409130	295	918253 918264	435	403601 403620
1	963897 963900	65	678211 678380	166	213529 213530	296	653291 653301	438	245598 245650
2	144881	66	178659 178660	166	974948 974996	301	274212 274228	438	379307 379351
2	622116 622290	66	321423 321457	169	631744 631750	302	290491 290512	440	914022 914033
3	AJ, 7797-7800	66	650441 650760	173	651878 651887	304	530576 530622	441	47112 47113
3	AJ, 8588-8600	68	59435 59444	175	18857 18863	305	238424 238455	441	939534 939545
3	AJ, 9001-9130	68	436771 436781	175	967104 967130	307	248429 248440	443	893254 893276
3	AJ, 9201-9586	68	440851 440900	176	13547 13581	309	463409 463500	444	340638 340659
3	A4H, 1475-1532	69	532993 532995	176	25461 25500	309	469501 469505	445	182102 182109
3	A4H, 1644-1661	70	229069 229098	176	523201 523206	309	522497 522704	445	240987 240998
3	BJ, 1095	72	958608 958611	177	86969 87000	312	973129 973180	446	952969 952981
3	CJ, 391-424	73	15926 15945	177	493009 493069	313	248194 248218	453	251895 251919
3	OA, 7347-7372	73	22298 22310	178	19182 19195	317	17604 17620	457	759859 759862
3	OA, 8276-8390	73	456595 456677	180	48721 48728	318	969788 969819	458	481931 481951
3	XA, 49001	76	565752 565817	180	560405 560474	319	952295 952300	459	208503 208504
3	XA, 49697-51541	79	205453 205458	181	657026 657068	322	958881 958886	459	428551 428630
3	XA, 51601-51678	79	424230 424320	183	76844 76846	324	958251 958260	460	616026 616030
4	254140 254150	80	965599 965633	183	250885 250902	324	957592 957600	461	864638 864659
5	411604 411750	81	486959 486998	184	444562 444570	325	427011 427067	465	466242 466392
5	428756 428809	82	48312 48313	185	326164 326250	326	207901 207906	466	62196 62203
5	587251 587480	82	250907 250910	185	729751 729770	326	232495 232497	466	308511 308610
6	141941 141973	82	396542 396618	186	957797 957810	326	418124 418247	468	666446 666448
6	532601 532793	84	968441 968457	190	519624 519655	328	131001 131033	470	250217 250223
8	19216 19217	84	242003 242010	191	935331 935344	329	177354 177356	471	250548 250613
8	377000 377084	84	261520 261533	193	418416 418440	329	518140 518233	471	244054 244066
8	594782 594829	84	307377 307493	193	526939 527107	332	28534 28535	474	5761 5763
9	270871 270880	86	406501 406560	193	570599 570720	332	48930 48944	474	247735 247784
9	456751 456850	86	407911 408000	195	147821 147823	332	475206 475361	475	247093 247150
9	619002 619500	86	497431 497542	195	557886 558000	333	426444 426547	475	941569 941580
9	143654 143683	87	886043 886048	195	703501 703519	335	87814 87820	477	946999 947015
9	468239 468250	88	663751 663767	196	121540 121543	336	636683 636690	479	225176 225178
9	615751 615973	90	657791 657938	196	314751 314832	338	908666 908684	479	495655 495697
12	183162 183173	91	237556 237566	197	522601 522612	339	84311 84314	480	248728 248743
14	37387 37395	91	935207 935210	197	584250 584255	339	586543 586594	481	34386 34400
17	643581 644090	94	940321 940327	200	208811 208870	340	348605 348672	481	575656 575780
18	133341 133343	95	235090 235109	203	501309 501311	341	284030 284051	483	609852 609936
18	256008 256019	96	29873 29887	205	525870 525887	342	644588 644591	488	31371 31384
18	613996 614350	96	309835 309908	209	486377 486393	343	949696 949710	488	549088 549138
22	325396 325459	98	90419 90433	210	370447 370500	344	652115 652130	492	543132 543223
22	419301 419334	98	381015 381561	210	666001 666025	345	888146 888152	493	896522 896529
25	208955 208955	98	401783 402385	211	308201 308250	348	274690 274793	500	563621 563730
25	591751 591990	99	400544 400642	211	429431 429490	349	77236 77237	501	94682 94695
26	168491 168527	99	551467 551597	211	660001 660040	349	525536 525641	501	440579 440748
26	658671 658965	100	283044 283065	212	18395 18474	349	609330 609489	501	540847 540940
26	588865 588947	101	284630 284636	212	203072 203243	351	197855 197862	502	53465 53465
27	185435 185446	103	30140 30150	213	46896 47800	357	53658 53665	502	885470 885477
30	493806 493816	103	126705 126705	213	131301 131309	357	221887 221888	504	813991 813998
31	184511 184577	103	346471 346590	213	279991 280354	360	248949 248967	506	902761 902762
31	633193 633308	103	554292 555190	214	45121 45121	360	564975 565036	507	668284 668292
33	63295 63300	104	538321 538516	214	467385 467400	363	417055 417086	508	421576 421593
33	247201 247201	105	488117 488129	214	471601 471603	369	662271 662401	509	669352 669363
34	339711 339750	106	202770 202770	214	537583 537738	370	939731 939735	515	631861 631868
34	436311 436341	106	230669 230700	214	942463 942474	371	897738 897742	520	959874 959885
34	681751 681833	108	85393 85393	215	247913 247945	372	483449 483482	521	245842 245881
35	419566 419615	108	382865 382898	217	223352 223352	373	656018 656023	522	966532 966567
35	310119 310119	109	522303 522327	217	252951 252965	377	29675 29696	526	945759 945766
36	21964 21965	111	915251 915267	222	108917 108926	377	132194 132240	527	955096 955109
36	486124 486147	113	27992 27994	223	28044 28136	379	275254 275254	528	574817 574906
37	375915 375935	113	955383 955416	224	299744 299778	379	907063 907096	529	47940 47946
38	136700 136700	114	235242 235249	225	654247 654251	380	493201 493202	530	485723 485731
38	390288 391010	115	86963 86966	226	521723 521748	380	643790 643800	532	48387 48387
38	427301 427775	116	477222 477270	228	489348 489384	389	974151 974182	532	316317 316417
38	511651 512105	121	243553 243600	229	973250 973257	390	283890 283918	533	963507 963509
39	16373 16402	121	708001 708027	230	631629 631683	393	610512 610537	536	905511 905516
39	251463 251475	122	44772 44778	231	473518 473550	394	974449 974462	537	251466 251475
39	403354 403500	122	474601 474655	232	253381 253404	397	72026 72026	538	19092 19104
39	552751 552787	125	29847 29848	236	937901 937911	397	489036 489118	539	497426 497433
40	158837 158934	125	648299 648767	237	231239 231262	400	244923 244960	540	900565 900586
40	528246 528638	127	857544 857556	240	558810 558826	401	637536 637555	544	547691 547750
40	529651 529976	128	147833 147836	241	386402 386416	403	626624 626631	545	952776 952796
40	689532 690000	129	305137 305152	243	139187 139193	405	501940 501968	548	621213 621218
40	690077 690623	129	815071 815107	245	552111 552330	406	680785 680805	549	11834 11834
40	693751 693831	131	234424 234456	246	967646 967667	407	618530 618535	549	550614 550685
43	386213 386232	135	962582 962603	247	318536 318541	408	149304 149307	551	66531 66535
43	588001 588070	136	378077 378138	252	772318 772330	408	526716 526765	552	95834 95844
44	970237 970243	136	429927 429969	254	905178 905184	411	230921 230950	553	226903 226918
45	894581 894594	137	244533 244536	255	56828 56832	413	437642 437672	555	551062 551073
46	29328 29333	138	298974 299007	256	905025 905040	413	645009 645045	555	480984 480999
46	294359 294390	139	146738 146765	257	501624 501638	415	936541 936550	557	942789 942798
46	567711 567910	141	398176 398194	259	168949 168961	416	963534 963552	558	246247 246300
48	180060 180066	143	405888 405935	259	223942 223978	417	315345 315372	558	258347 258352
48	478818 478974	145	148513 148513	260	651459 651470	418	33064 33071	558	492901 492935
48	518516 518577	145	431871 432015	267	61184 61189	418	159596 159600	559	78020 78020
50	620391 620450	145	464672 464844	268	417684 417700	418	465747 465750	559	86070 86084
51	556709 556758	150	684001 684018	269	589572 589610	418	471001 471031	561	634746 634908
52	103714 103715	151	152134 152139						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
574	598745	598825	668	481573	481582	764	227889	227930	978	74671	74675
575	887920	887933	669	89701		770	379953	380019	991	914617	914629
580	217084		669	241966	241976	772	702488	702491	995	483761	483808
580	961948	961968	670	176196	176213	773	488701	488728	996	85277	85286
582	254756	254773	671	494701	494708	773	901786	901800	997	237987	237997
582	281855	281860	671	923692	923700	774	242314	242362	1002	528988	529024
583	468069	468095	672	929757		777	215265	215266	1021	79944	79951
583	499235	499259	673	663471	663485	777	242450	242467	1029	906195	906206
584	434047	434108	674	243027	243036	782	930116	930125	1032	932861	932870
584	647289	647357	674	262370		784	468208	468230	1036	236834	236840
585	246578		676	83325	83330	792	919464	919472	1047	684501	684505
585	636802	636807	677	20158	20159	794	39755	39766	1047	698225	698250
586	228448	228478	677	875055	875071	794	175653	175661	1054	234679	234685
588	384323	384360	678	227552	227573	794	632429	632549	1057	482737	482741
589	369648	369711	678	241973	241981	798	595558	595571	1072	859013	859015
591	35140	35146	679	955549	955551	801	969386	969422	1091	164702	
591	953641	953658	681	521401	521412	802	237076	237086	1091	519901	519914
593	628000	628009	681	641990	642000	807	236354	236389	1095	532348	532378
594	942246	942273	683	16687	16689	807	266267	266269	1099	645467	645476
595	45983	45986	683	243792	243842	809	485438	485445	1101	940692	940701
595	158648	158663	684	500127	500140	810	491408	491414	1105	902265	902305
595	598394	598500	685	633792	633817	811	64743	64752	1108	81881	81887
595	699001	699036	686	429066	429078	813	930455	930466	1118	965191	965211
596	440797	440807	688	890772	890785	817	127920		1131	949907	949914
597	213160		691	908356	908363	817	583101	583358	1135	973907	973922
597	895997	896011	693	896984	896997	819	892458	892470	1141	340225	340281
599	498055	498071	694	134188	134210	820	144813	144816	1141	435006	435082
600	930660	930685	694	209257		824	237694	237706	1144	81585	81598
601	546669	546688	697	524679	524776	838	894122	894144	1151	85534	85535
602	20869		697	604678	604752	840	971461	971472	1151	657988	657998
602	518401	518406	698	233204	233212	844	234111	234124	1154	4684	4691
602	934794	934800	698	244966		844	265672	265686	1154	963781	963797
604	260969	260978	701	159568	159596	846	276175	276177	1156	92270	92271
604	971236	971270	702	33975	33977	846	492304	492311	1156	167104	167105
610	264484	264491	702	601435	601500	848	228891	228900	1156	416563	416616
610	487215	487253	702	699751	699855	848	660751	660754			
611	27408	27433	703	966626		850	746414	746416			
615	239804	239822	704	160031	160042	851	931048	931054			
615	269257		707	970637	970660	854	722148	722169			
616	242857	242870	708	163213		855	236655	236698			
617	795551	795567	708	500710	500721	857	620668	620684			
618	282469	282486	709	89284	89286	862	262954				
618	480098	480121	710	487501	487504	862	246994	247027			
619	482159	482164	710	652793	652800	863	480655	480666			
622	584752	584757	711	5246	5252	864	549878	549935			
623	869188	869214	711	343412	343468	865	10288	10289			
625	259733	259774	712	583561	583573	865	402321	402414			
629	256761	256792	716	289854	289876	869	441534	441560			
630	948190	948206	716	601731	601910	870	422374	422401			
631	245252	245288	717	9868	9870	873	164101	164103			
633	181501		717	223227	223287	873	909547	909558			
633	240103	240124	718	161454	161466	874	643853	643857			
633	269861		718	497703	497706	878	274351	274353			
634	958604	958615	719	553634	553678	878	488402	488415			
636	306408	306478	722	550040	550043	881	249962	249999			
637	243993	244019	725	232212	232495	881	264155	264156			
640	621116	621165	727	657806	657816	881	441901	441902			
642	922671	922700	728	901104	901112	889	161135	161137			
643	961684	961697	729	622677	622680	889	496254	496269			
644	482492	482507	731	484033	484058	890	239264	239277			
646	47667	47677	732	26724		892	959502	959510			
647	972024	972041	732	244310	244340	900	889058	889065			
648	14436	14437	734	420685	420750	908	500429	500442			
648	268773	268830	734	665251	665323	912	594047	594165			
648	420491	420519	735	663463	663468	914	378850	378864			
649	329036	329075	736	967310	967321	915	76008	76009			
653	21612	21614	743	591033	591060	919	923156	923159			
653	253642	253680	745	163501	163503	922	374315	374323			
657	962195	962203	745	501001	501016	928	518732	518747			
660	8503	8505	748	227294	227331	937	84049	84053			
660	192741	192818	748	241676	241699	937	672486	672502			
660	924816	924835	751	162362	162400	940	217993	217996			
661	240417	240432	751	499829	499860	940	225836	225882			
663	159412	159507	757	946148	946168	948	31674	31677			
663	466333	466365	758	270236	270238	948	520078	520101			
663	481334	481370	758	517846	517887	948	561763	561846			
665	55899	55915	760	542637	542723	949	941388	941397			
665	282311	282368	761	277051	277060	953	912834	912845			
665	470128	470199	762	9006		956	83911	83916			
666	65268	65269	762	968241	968257	963	313628	313637			
666	582075	582158	763	959363	959381	972	492002	492007			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
978	74671	74675	46	29321	29324		
991	914617	914629	48	478830	849, 885, 888,		
995	483761	483808	48	518513			
996	85277	85286	48	518513			
997	237987	237997	50	620408			
1002	528988	529024	52	413786, 791, 584418,			
1021	79944	79951		585313-320,			
1029	906195	906206	65	678321, 343, 346,			
1032	932861	932870	66	650469, 760,			
1036	236834	236840	77	183168,			
1047	684501	684505	80	365599,			
1047	698225	698250	82	968453,			
1054	234679	234685	103	554914-915,			
1057	482737	482741	104	538363, 447,			
1072	859013	859015	131	234445, 453,			
1091	164702		143	965952,			
1091	519901	519914	159	195468,			
1095	532348	532378	164	408807, 975, 409125,			
1099	645467	645476		130,			
1101	940692	940701		183	76846,		
1105	902265	902305		191	935337,		
1108	81881	81887		205	525877,		
1118	965191	965211		215	247914,		
1131	949907	949914		243	139188,		
1135	973907	973922		245	552178, 233, 240,		
1141	340225	340281		246	967647,		
1141	435006	435082		277	294332,		
1144	81585	81598		290	961024, 027,		
1151	85534	85535		326	207906, 418143 144,		
1151	657988	657998			246,		
1154	4684	4691			400	244955,	
1154	963781	963797			408	149305,	
1156	92270	92271			438	379345,	
1156	167104	167105			475	247093,	
1156	416563	416616			501	94686, 400613, 724,	
					527	955089,	
					528	574823,	
					584	434067,	
					610	487214,	
					625	259750, 770,	
					648	420491,	
					660	5503,	
					674	243036,	
					697	524764, 604698,	
					702	698853,	
					718	161459,	
					819	892458,	
					865	10286, 402368,	
					912	594131,	
					996	65285,	
					1037	404558,	
					1141	340233, 238-239,	
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NO SHADOW BOXING IN RADIO FIGHT

(Continued from page 198)

made a drive to secure dominant stations in American cities, particularly in Baltimore, Washington and Chicago.

In December, 1934, there were 73 stations owned in whole or in part by newspapers. This list was published complete in the December issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*. This list aroused a good deal of comment among U. S. congressmen and it is said that the issue is clarifying in their minds.

* * *

The men controlling radio may not sentimentally be wrapped up with constitutional rights of free speech, but radio has proved to be a greater medium for public expression than the commercially dominated press. Radical speak-

ers can buy time on radio and get their message to the people; they can not buy honest true reporting in the yellow press. This puts radio in the old role of the fourth estate, protecting the traditional rights of Americans to free speech.

Beef Too Stimulating a Food For Modern Life

That the traditional beef diet of England is too stimulating for modern conditions and is being happily replaced by the great and growing business of providing the public with ready-cooked fried fish was urged by Professor Bostock Hill, Chairman of the Empire Health Week Committee, in a recent address at the Universal Cookery and Food Exhibition now being held in London. About one and one-half billion pounds of fish are landed at British ports each year, the meeting was told, for consumption by the public.

At least half of this tremendous fish catch is bought by the thousands of fried fish shops which now exist almost everywhere in England, is cooked by them and is sold thus to customers.

Dr. C. Porter, a medical health officer, who also addressed the meeting, believes that this supply of ready-cooked fish is an especially valuable addition to the diet of people who live in small apartments or in lodgings and who have no way to cook fresh fish if they bought it.

In former centuries, Professor Hill said, most people worked with their hands and got much exercise out-of-doors. The "roast beef of Old England" was then a good and proper food, for beef is highly stimulating and aids violent physical exercise. Nowadays, the professor continued, most people lead sedentary lives with little physical work. For them beef is too stimulating. Fish, equally nutritious but less stimulating, is a better food for continual use.

MISSING

1-133089-094.
9-619092, 373.
214-537719-737.
223-28022.
236-937902-903, 906, 908-909.
276-268351.
326-207902-905.
394-974454.
583-468080.
617-795541-550.
657-962197-198.
660-192727-740.
725-232236-494.
912-594165.
1141-22172, 22177.

VOID

1-605368.
3-AJ, 9035, 9127, 9358, 9363, 9443.
3-A4E, 1660.
3-OA, 7352.
3-XG, 49808, 49957, 50003, 50005, 50051, 50335, 50339, 50396, 50457, 50535, 50801, 51133.
18-614349.
22-419316.
25-611659.
28-9433, 404072.
31-184545.
35-419583.
38-390364, 390784, 427533, 600, 768, 511709, 983, 512024, 058, 092.
40-528374, 479-480, 547, 562, 529700, 570815, 690079, 690148, 212, 690451.
43-588016, 030.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING, RECEIVED

9-270835, 855.
91-237548-550.
175-38932-38936.
239-678605-607.
284-198140-141.
610-487211.
698-244963.
718-161450.
779-249347-350.
846-276160.
997-237964-974.

BLANK

46-567910.
48-478972-974.
211-660033-040.
453-251895.
855-236633-685.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED BLANK-VOID

854-722131-138.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Here's a timely verse from Jack Hunter, one of the veteran contributors to this column:

The Umpire

Isn't it funny,
No matter how much money
Our jobs bring us each day,
We kick and howl,
We moan and growl;
"I'm plumb dissatisfied," we all say.

Now show me the man;
Do so if you can,
Who more justly earns his pay
Than the man in blue,
Who calls three and two,
In the most popular game of today!
The decisions he makes
Must be even breaks
On each and every play.

We pay our guilt
To see the tilt,
And 'tis part of the fray
To express our views
And heap abuse
Upon the master of the day.

'Tis a punk old life,
So full of strife,
For him, whose decisions must be prompt
and true—
Does he earn his pay?
Well I should say!
The poor mortal, who wears the blue.

JACK HUNTER, Local No. 68.

* * *

The examination papers were in, and the president of the local was regarding one of them with some surprise. "Say," he asked, "How did you come to mark this candidate's papers 101 per cent? Don't you know that nothing can be more perfect than 100 per cent?"

A new member of the examining board spoke up. "Sure, but this candidate answered one more question than we asked."

G. L. MONSIVE, L. U. No. 595.

* * *

Editor:

Your space is crowded, I've been told,
But this story is far too good to hold.
So please make room for one more bleat—
Ah, I knew you would! Now have a seat
And listen while I tell you here
Of man's first trip to stratosphere.
'Twas before Wiley Post and all the rest,
The navy was to make the test;
No officer had the nerve to try the flight
So the ship's commander in sorry plight
Called for any enlisted man who'd go.
Correct, dear Brothers, the one who went
was Joe.

A. W. BOYD, L. U. No. 9.

P. S. Joe was in the navy during the 1908 world cruise. So far as known, no high ascensions were tried at that time—except perhaps Joe's trip.

* * *

Jack—What makes you think they serve horse meat at this boarding house?

Jim—It's plenty tough, and besides, every morning I notice the milkman with a different horse.

JOHN MORRALL, L. U. No. 134.

Where, O' Where?

Where is the oyster in the stew?
Where is the money to buy the brew?
Where is the wheat in the trough so empty?
Where are the goods we boast of so plenty?
Where is the noodle in the soup?
Where are the losses we try to recoup?
Where is the guy with the big ideas?
Where is the hole found in the cheese?
Where is the man on the flying trapeze?
Where is the thousand on a plate?
Where are the wholesome doughnuts we ate?
Where is the miser that had a dime?
Where are Sweet Adeline and Old Lang Syne?
Where are the principles of which we're taught?

Where are the battles we won and fought?
Where are the jobs promised the many?
Where is the work when there isn't any?
Where is the car in every garage?
Where is the Pol with his verbal barrage?
Where is the chicken in every pot?
Where is the optimist? Oh, where is the sot?
Where are the debts the foreigners should pay?

Where is the bonus that's held in bay?
Where is the horse that ran around a track?
Where are the two bucks I'll never get back?
Where are the union dues that are owed?
Where is the seed I planted and sowed?
Where is the security of which we speak?
Where, o' where, is it found on the street?
Where are the investigations the government is after?

Where are the profiteer and the contracting grafter?

Where is Diogenes, the ancient Greek?
Where are his lantern and the man he did seek?

Where is the dollar on the Supreme Court's decision?

Where is the gold? 'Tis said in derision!
Where is that good old union yell?
Where, o' where is the cracked Liberty bell?
Where was it that General Johnson fell?
Where and whither goes the country? You tell!

Where, o' where, the distance how far,
Are we away from the time of a good nickel cigar?

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
Local No. 103.

* * *

Well, as we live and breathe, it's old Tip Reynolds again; but honest, do you think we'd better give all that free advertising?

Today's Radio Programs

Station A (7 p. m.)—Teeth bad? Better alkalize with Alka Seltzer.

Station B—Sneezing again, huh? Nibble Asperin by the box.

Station C—What, no babies? Always handy, Lydia Pinkham's Compound.

Station D—Feet dirty? Every try Crazy Water Crystals?

Station E—How's your bowels? Exlax, man, Exlax!

Station F—Joints squeaky? Grease up with cod liver oil.

Station G—Innards growling? Let Sal Hepetika help them boil.

Station H—Baseball enthusiasm normal? "O. M." tablets will pep it.

Station I—Wife sallow-cheeked? She needs Peruna—spelled P-e-r, etc.

Station J—Ankle sprained? Pepsodent anti-septic—rub gently.

Station K—Homely, girls? Relieve with Italian Balm.

Station L—Dr. Lyons tooth powder. All dentists use powder, you know.

Station M—Ding! Dong! Dang! Your station is M—take another shot of Alka Seltzer.

Station N—Is baby irritable? Bathe with Ivory soap. It floats—naw, not the kid; the suds.

Station O—Too fat? More exercise! Up, down, left, right! Again now, one, two, three, four!

Station P—Liver sluggish? Regulets, those cute pink pills!

Station Q—Corns painful? Reliability always, Dr. Doe's corn mucilage.

Station R—Nerves shaky? Gurgle Ovaltine and hibernate like a woodchuck.

Station S—Backache? Neuritis? Rheumatic? Sprinkle with Sloan's liniment.

Station T—Stomach trouble? Just one chance for you, Libby's tomato juice.

Station U—Blood pressure up? Kidneys, maybe—try Swamp Root.

Station V—General debility? Insert Doc Brinkley's goat-glands.

Station W—Cold feet or "B. O."? Apply Life Buoy with hot water—externally.

Station X—Spring fever already? Use that famous tonic, Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Station Y—Waiting for dance music? Well, you can't get it over this station.

Station Z (3 a. m.)—Ho, hum! Bed time, and before you retire, remember, one more shot of Alka Seltzer.

Tune in tomorrow, next day or next year at this same time and soak up another earful of the same. Your announcer, Bull Ohnee. Good morning!

"TIP" REYNOLDS,
Local No. 65.

* * *

M. J. Butler, of Local No. 3, relates an experience while traveling as a fixture salesman. He hit Boston late, went to the hotel, and went right to bed.

"At 11 o'clock I was awakened by a knock on the door. I got up, unlocked the door, and saw the swaying figure of an intoxicated man, who stood there with a key in his hand. He stared at me in surprise, and said:

"'Pardon-hic-me.'"

"I went back to bed and went to sleep. Thirty minutes later I was again awakened by the sound of a key in the lock. I got up, opened the door, and there was the same drunk again. I gave him an annoyed look, but he only said, 'Pardon-hic-me,' and staggered off. Six times during the night the same thing happened. The last time I was furious. I leaped out of bed, jerked open the door, and confronted the drunk. He stepped back with a look of disgust.

"'Shay,' he growled, 'Have you got-hic-all the rooms in thish hotel?'"

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3.



EXTREME ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE IN A WORLD OF NATIONALISTIC PSYCHOLOGIES MAY BE A SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL FRICTION AND MAY WELL BE AVOIDED WHERE THE PRICE IS NOT TOO GREAT. THERE ARE SUCH TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT THAT, IN THE PRESENT AGE OF COMMUNICATION AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, INDIVIDUALS, IF NOT PREVENTED, WILL BUILD UP IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

QUINCY WRIGHT.

